The China Weekly
REVIEW
密勒氏評論報
A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

July 29, 1939

Appeasement in Tokyo
AN EDITORIAL

A Tale of Nine Cities

Peace Comes to Sinkiang
BY ANNA L. WANG & DORIS RUBENS

Japan's Army Politicians
BY HIDEO ISA

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Volume 89 Number 9

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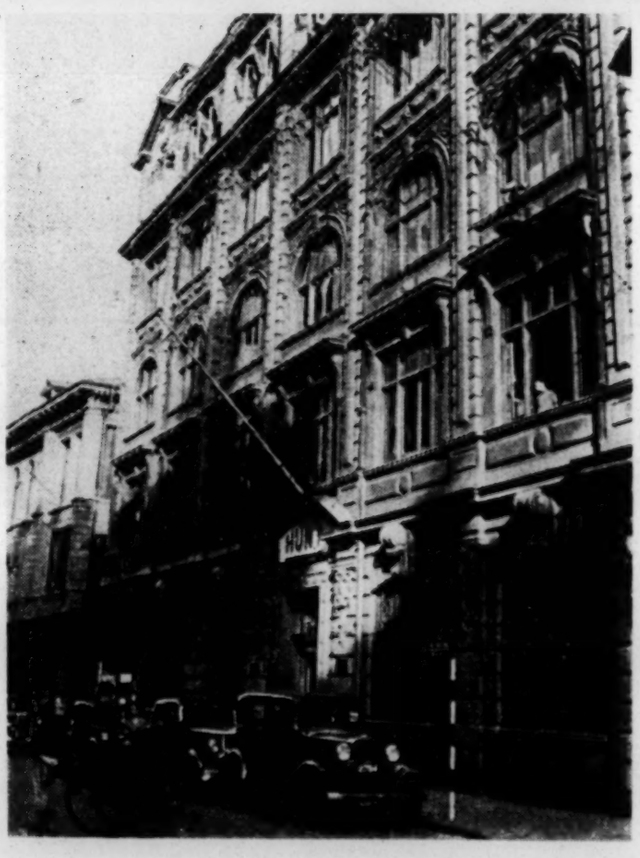

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What People Are Saying

Comments from Readers on Current Topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Weekly Review*.

KIANGSI AIR RAIDS

To the Editor:

This city was subjected to air raids on three successive days—June 12, 13 and 14—with heavy casualties among civilians. On the 12th., Kanhsien was bombed by 10 Japanese planes, this being its first air-raid experience. As the city is undefended the enemy planes flew so low over the roof-tops that the airmen could be seen distinctly.

During both the raids here and at Kanhsien handbills were dropped containing a message from our No. 1 traitor, Wang Ching-wei, bemoaning the death of his private secretary, Tseng Chung-ming, who was assassinated at Hanoi. The message also urged our brethren in the rear to bring pressure to bear on our government to make peace, if not to capitulate, and told us how peaceful, prosperous and free are our compatriots in the occupied areas. There were other leaflets, too—containing threats of frequent mass bombings of these cities.

On June 24, Kanhsien was bombed again. Thanks to God, my wife and several children and a nurse escaped death. Six heavy bombs landed near the dugout where they had taken shelter. Three persons standing outside were killed outright by bomb splinters, but the dugout remained intact.

It is recognized by all that our enemy would not resort to these brutal and relentless acts if their armed forces could extricate themselves from their present embarrassing position and make advances on any of the fronts. They think that by frequent and indiscriminate bombings of our undefended cities and villages in the rear, our brethren will come to detest the war so much that they will eventually rise up against our national leader and government.

This is a mistake. After each aerial bombing we have seen fathers and mothers weep for the children they have lost. Children weep for lost parents. They attribute their losses to the God of Fate and the barbarity of the Japanese militarists, but harbor no malice toward our government. Our fellow-countrymen are stiffened in their determination to resist the enemy to the end.

We know that there will be more bombings as the enemy sustains more defeats on the battlefields, but we are resolved to suffer without complaint whatever may befall us.

H.U.C.

Kian, Kiangsi,
June 29, 1939

MORGAN SAW THE KING

To the Editor:

I wish something along the line of Mr. Ahlers' suggestion on the Defense of the Settlements (published in your issue of July 1) might be done, but it looks as though it were impossible for the foreigners out here to form a unit; and probably nothing could be accomplished without the support of the home governments.

Probably all of us are heart-sick at the way things have been going. The fall of the Chinese dollar just after the Tokyo conciliatory talks may be significant. It looks as though recent European history would be repeated in the Far East. As for the United States, I wish there were some way of getting at the votes that support certain Congressmen and Senators. Probably continuing to stir up public opinion is the only thing to do. Is there anything significant in the fact that J. P. Morgan had tea with the King? Is Morgan backing Japan?

I.M.

Shanghai, July 23, 1939

POLICE INEFFICIENCY

To the Editor:

As an eye-witness of the terrorist shooting affair on Avenue Edward VII last Saturday night, when Captain A. F. "Tug" Wilson, proprietor of the New Ritz Bar lost his life, I could not help being struck by the gross inefficiency of the police force of the French Concession in getting aid for the wounded.

After Captain Wilson, gravely wounded, had been dragged across the street into the French Concession, he was left lying on the side walk, blood welling from a wound above the heart, without any attempt being made to render first aid treatment. The French police didn't have the common sense (or decency?) to summon an ambulance and the mortally injured American was finally thrown into a police wagon and carted off to Ste. Marie Hospital. There he fared no better. From the time of his admission until a few minutes before his death about twenty minutes later he had no medical attention. He bled to death while friends who accompanied him frantically searched for a doctor.

The French police made no better showing with regard to the Polish taxi-dancer who stopped one of the the terrorist bullets as she alighted from a bus. Not one of them had the gumption to improvise a tourquinet to stop the flow of blood from the wounded girl's leg. She was taken to hospital without benefit of first aid.

For what, may I ask, do we pay taxes?

PROTEST.

Shanghai, July 24, 1939

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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Craigie-Arita Agreement is First Step Toward British Appeasement Policy in Far East

The State Department, upon instructions of Presider. Roosevelt, notified the Japanese Government on Thursday morning, July 27, of the intention of the U. S. Government to abrogate the American-Japanese Commercial Treaty of 1911. The action will become effective in six months.

MONDAY, July 24, 1939 seems likely to go down in history as a decisive turning point in Far Eastern politics. On that day, Sir Robert L. Craigie, British Ambassador in Tokyo, issued a declaration, countersigned by Japan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, which now forms the basis for the Anglo-Japanese negotiations regarding the Tientsin issue. Despite assurances to the contrary by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, it constitutes a radical departure from the policy which Britain has pursued in this part of the world during the first two and a half years of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Regardless of London intentions, British policy will henceforth be weighted in favor of Japan and against China—unless, as is unlikely, the Tokyo parleys should meet shipwreck despite British efforts to conciliate Japan.

While it is not possible at the moment to foresee in their entirety the results which may be expected to flow from the Craigie declaration, it is already clear enough that something in the nature of a "Far Eastern Munich" is in preparation, with China as the victim. The more perspicacious among political observers anticipated months ago what is actually happening now. Heavily involved in Europe, Britain has not dared to embark on any strong action against Japan in the Far East. Had success attended the Anglo-French negotiations with Moscow for a tripartite alliance, the balance of power in Europe would have shifted in favor of the democracies, Hitler and Mussolini would have been checkmated. Britain could then have taken a stronger line against Japan. But the Moscow parleys have produced nothing but disappointments and there seems to be every prospect of a German-Soviet rapprochement. In these circumstances, Britain has apparently decided to cut her losses in China and endeavor to salvage whatever can still be salvaged of her interests in this country by appeasement of Japan.

Japan exploited the explosive situation in Europe to a point at which British embarrassment posed for Prime Minister Chamberlain the alternative of either fighting Japan (after an initial period of economic pressure) or saving something from the wreck by negotiation. Japan's anti-British campaign was also a useful diversion in view of the military stalemate in China. It now bids fair to become a weapon for forcing Britain to aid Japan in terminating the war as Japan wants it terminated.

PRIME Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons on Monday that the Craigie declaration implied no change of Britain's China policy. But Tokyo has different ideas on the subject. So has the press of the world. As the Tokyo conversations on the Tientsin issue proceed, the British negotiators, to avoid a rupture of the parleys, will find themselves making concessions to Japanese demands. Taken separately, these concessions may appear of a minor nature, but in their sum they will constitute that departure from policy which Mr. Chamberlain now denies. The Japanese feel that they have the whip hand and they are likely to exercise it to the full.

If the British Government had not contemplated making important concessions to Japanese demands, it is hardly conceivable that the Craigie declaration would have been issued. The declaration is the first step along the path of appeasement. It will be hard to retrace that step. If it is not retraced, further steps in the same direction will be inevitable.

The Japanese view of the situation was well put by the Tokyo correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*, who reported "unusual gratification and elation" at this "sensational turnabout in British diplomatic policy." That this was no exaggeration was proved by a *Domei* report from Tokyo on July 21, recording a phenomenal strengthening of the stock market as soon as it became known that the deadlock in the Anglo-Japanese parleys had been broken and that an agreement was soon to be announced. The entire list of stocks registered gains of Yen 0.50 to Yen 2.00, with rayon, cotton and beer shares leading as a wave of buying swept the Stock Exchange.

THE text of the Craigie declaration, as released by the Tokyo Foreign Office and confirmed in the House of Commons by Prime Minister Chamberlain, was as follows:

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom fully recognize the actual situation in China where hostilities on a large scale are in progress and note that, as long as that state of affairs continues to exist, the Japanese forces in China have special requirements for the purpose of safeguarding their own security and maintaining public order in the regions under their control and that they have to suppress or remove any such acts or causes as will obstruct them or benefit their enemy.

"His Majesty's Government have no intention of countenancing any acts or measures prejudicial to the attainment of the above-mentioned objects by the Japanese forces and they will take this opportunity to confirm their policy in this respect by making it plain to the British authorities and the British

nationals in China that they should refrain from such acts and measures."

A remarkable fact which should be noted is that there was no corresponding Japanese declaration promising to respect British rights and interests in China. All the promises and undertakings were made by Britain. *Reuter* reported that the first comment in the House of Commons after the Prime Minister had read the text of the British declaration came from Mr. William Gallagher, Communist M.P. for West Fife, who exclaimed "Shameful!" Then followed a barrage of questions. In replying to them, Prime Minister Chamberlain went on record as follows:

1. He gave an assurance that nothing would be agreed to in the Tokyo negotiations calculated to impair China's currency or Britain's right to grant credits to the Chinese Government for any purpose whatsoever and emphasized that the discussions were to be confined to local issues in Tientsin.

2. He denied that the concessions made to the Japanese viewpoint constituted *de facto* recognition of Japanese sovereignty in respect of those parts of China now controlled by Japan's armed forces—adding that he would not like to say definitely what was the territory referred to as being under Japanese control.

3. "No, Sir! The declaration does not connote any change of the British Government's policy in China." This was in reply to a question by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Labor member for Wakefield.

When Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, Labor member for the Seaham division of Durham, asked if the declaration did not mean that the British Government had now definitely taken the side of Japan, there were loud cries of "No!" from Conservative members, *Reuter* reported.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE text of the British declaration, even if Mr. Chamberlain's assurances are taken at their face value, can leave no doubt that British policy in China *is* being changed—and drastically at that—to the disadvantage of China. It will be interesting to observe how Chamberlain's assurances square with the actual happenings in the further course of the Tokyo negotiations. The world press, which has been watching the negotiations in Tokyo with exceptional closeness, has no illusions on this score, nor have political commentators. Tokyo is already reading far-reaching implications into the British declaration. Those who are conversant with the devious ways of diplomacy are hardly able to escape the conclusion that Britain is engaging in that old diplomatic trick of altering her policy while vigorously denying that there is to be any alteration.

The London *Times* made a neat disclosure of this trick on July 21, before the British declaration had been published. Great Britain, the paper declared, would not allow herself to be dictated to either by the Japanese government or the Japanese generals, but, on the other hand—*the British Government simply could not close its eyes to the naked facts in North China.* The Sunday edition of the paper on July 23 had the following advice to offer:

"Britain should beware of allowing her dislike for Japanese methods to drive her into a policy in the Far East which would amount to a break with neutrality in favor of China. Britain neither can nor should renounce her economic rights, but the methods applied in defending them might perhaps be changed. For instance, Britain might recognize that Japan controls the China coast and the main routes leading into the interior of the country. Above all, Britain should avoid driving Japan into a military alliance with Germany."

The following day the paper, which is generally regarded as a mouthpiece of British foreign policy, grew bolder when commenting on the Craigie declaration, declaring that the undertakings given Japan by Britain could be criticized only by those who themselves are prepared to oppose or obstruct the Japanese Army. Expressing the extraordinary view that the declaration represented virtually a victory for British diplomacy in

its dealings with Japan, the *Times* added that it could not be construed as a letting-down of China or as impairing any foreign interests in China.

*
**

THAT members and spokesmen of the Japanese Government, not to speak of the Japanese press, have been exaggerating the immediate meaning of the declaration with a view to paving the way for far-reaching political demands on Britain, has been made abundantly clear during the past week. While the Japanese have been reading into the declaration implications which the text itself hardly justifies, the British have been as assiduously denying these implications. If these contradictory views are not reconciled, there will still exist the possibility of a breakdown in the Tokyo parleys—a *denouncement* which many devoutly hope for.

Baron Hiranuma, the Japanese Premier, told press representives that the agreement reached with Britain was a severe blow to the Chungking government and a decided contribution toward a settlement of the Sino-Japanese conflict. "Great Britain," he asserted, "will grant no further credits to the government of General Chiang Kai-shek. If she should do so, Japan would regard this as a hostile act. Japan expects Great Britain to take the necessary steps to communicate the spirit of the new Anglo-Japanese agreement, not only to the British authorities in China, but also to the British people in general."

Dealing with Japan's side of the bargain, he said that the Japanese Government would exericse control over the anti-British movement in Japan (no mention of the same movement in China!) because it ran contrary to Japanese policy in connection with the further progress of the Angl>-Japanese negotiations.

A less confident appraisal of the British declaration was made by Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy Minister, who warned the Japanese nation against giving way to premature optimism in the belief that British policy in the Far East would be entirely changed as a result of the declaration. He said it was necessary to watch the British attitude on individual questions.

The Tokyo *Asahi Shimbun* wrote: "Frankly speaking, a change in British policy in China so far is nothing but a pledge. Whether the Arita-Craigie agreement will be translated into action may be seen in the negotiations starting today (July 24) for a settlement of individual questions in Tientsin." Outstanding issues between Japan and Britain, suggesting the scope of the demands which are likely to be made on Britain as the Tokyo parleys proceed, were outlined by the paper as follows:

"General outstanding issues between Japan and Britain include: British cooperation with a new central regime in China, recall of the British Ambassador to China, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr; reorganization of the International Settlements at Shanghai and Kulangsu; opening of the Yangtsze to general navigation, suspension of the development of a southwestern arms supply route for the Chiang Kai-shek regime, withholding of an exchange stabilization fund for *fapi*, a ban or restriction on the circulation of Nationalist currency in the British Concession and International Settlement; cooperation with the Federal Reserve Bank in Peking and the Hua Hsing Commercial Bank in Shanghai, and cooperation with the Japanese blockade of the China coast.

"The Japanese Government holds that Britain should extend Anglo-Japanese cooperation, the guiding principle of the Arita-Craigie agreement, to the whole China question.

"Britain ought to follow suit if Japan extended formal recognition to a new central Government in China, which is expected to be organized soon.

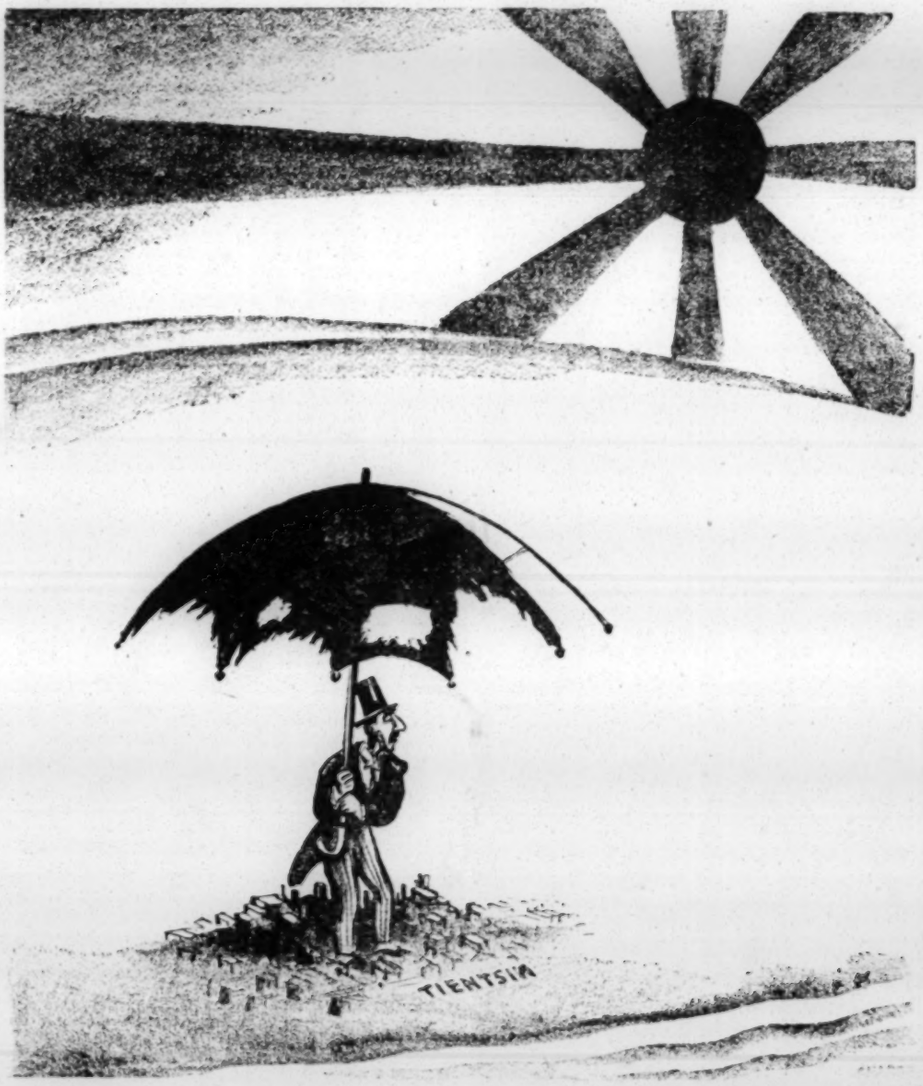
"It is unfortunate for both Britain and Japan that Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, who staunchly championed the cause of the Chiang regime, continues to represent Britain in China. Therefore, in case negotiations for a settlement of local issues are transferred to Tientsin they should not be conducted under the guidance of Sir Archibald.

"Britain ought to align herself with Japan, whose fundamental policy consists of the rendition of the International Settlements at Shanghai and Kulangsu.

"Meanwhile, however, Britain should accept Japanese proposals for reorganization of those Settlements.

"Now that Britain has pledged cooperation with Japan in securing the safety of Japanese expeditionary forces and maintaining peace and order in China, Britain cannot claim free navigation of the Yangtsze on the mere ground of her vested rights and interests."

Weather Report: Continued Heat Wave



St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

ACCORDING to a *Transocean* report, informed quarters in Chungking said that China, although disappointed, was not taken entirely by surprise by the news of the British surrender in Tokyo. The same agency, however, credited foreign observers in the provisional Chinese capital with the view that the Chinese Government was shocked by the extent to which Britain had given way to Japan's demands. They held the conviction that the next two or three weeks would be of decisive importance for China's fate. Britain's attitude, it was claimed, was bound to have most serious concequences in the Far East, since Britain and the United States had always been represented as the great friends of China in the propaganda of the Chiang Kai-shek government.

Financial circles in the Chinese capital, according to *United Press*, were attempting to appraise the situation in which China would find herself if British aid were withdrawn or reduced materially. While there was no attempt to minimize the importance of British assistance, they emphasized the beneficial effects of the recent agreement with Soviet Russia and also attached importance to the progress of plans for increasing China's export trade while reducing

imports into Chinese-controlled territory.

Speaking at the Sun Yat-sen weekly memorial service in Chungking on July 24, General Chiang Kai-shek sounded a stern warning against recognition of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, *United Press* reported, quoting the Generalissimo's speech as follows:

"Any understanding arrived at with regard to China by the two Powers acting without cognizance and approval of the Chinese Government, especially such as the Anglo-Japanese agreement now rumored by the Japanese, can have no validity whatever and could, in fact, never be put in effect." Gen. Chiang said.

"If we put aside all moral considerations and speak only in terms of gain and loss, we still cannot give credence to any possibility of Britain really compromising with Japan.

"Britain is even acquainted better with Japan than we. She knows well enough that Japan is no longer her Far Eastern watch dog of 20 years, ago, but rather a mad dog about to turn against the benefactor.

"Albeit Britain much desires a peaceful solution, she can only make concessions such as will not conflict with Chinese interests and which are within the provisions of the Nine-Power Pact.

"Otherwise she would be assisting Japanese aggression and moreover helping Japan to destroy the Nine-Power Pact. It would be equivalent to attacking China on Japanese behalf and likewise on her behalf making enemies of all other signatories of that pact. Britain herself is a signatory to the pact and America has been and is still a more prominent and consistent supporter of it.

"It is unthinkable that Britain should faithlessly associate herself with Japanese aggression and sacrifice her long-established relations with China and at the same time cast aside her partner, America. We place our confidence not only in the governments of friendly nations, but also in the influence exerted on the side of justice by public opinion."

Asserting that some persons are refusing to believe in the possibility of a Far Eastern Munich, Generalissimo Chiang continued, "In fact there cannot be any question of any parallel. In the first place, our friends among nations are too sensible of their obligations and too well-informed of realities for them to follow a line of conduct suggested by this phrase, abandoning their bounden duty and their legal position in a manner as injurious to their honor as to their common interests."

Gen. Chiang then asserted that the case of China and Czechoslovakia were not comparable "because Czechoslovakia was born as a result of the Great War and the Treaty of Versailles while China is a product of our own unaided efforts. After two years of war and the falling away of a few traitors, our camp is aboslutely undivided in opinion and the will of the people is impregnably firm; no embarrassments can cause us to abandon our sacred duty. The world is fully aware of this."

He reasserted his belief that the "future will see a rapid improvement in the internal situation. Above all we must never forget that our own courage will ultimately remain the decisive factor. There is no room for the slightest sense of dependence upon others."

⁂

THE shock experienced by the Chinese press was well-illustrated by the *Shun Pao*, leading daily. On July 21, two days before the agreement was reached in Tokyo, the paper wrote: "Whatever may be the hopes of the Japanese, Great Britain is not likely to alter her Far Eastern policy, which is a part of her fixed national policy." Three days later, the paper wrote: "The Anglo-Japanese negotiations at Tokyo are apparently a repetition of the Munich conference. The foreign policy of the British Government no longer enjoys the confidence of the public. Although Britain has recently given generous guarantees to certain countries in Europe, the value of those guarantees appears doubtful."

Continuing, the paper said: "The Far Eastern situation will be further complicated by Britain's capitulation to Japan's demands. In yielding to Japan, Britain has abandoned the important role which she could otherwise play in stabilizing the Far Eastern situation; in short, Britain can henceforth no longer be considered as a stabilizing influence in this part of the world. China's resistance against the Japanese invasion, however, will not be affected by Britain's capitulation to Japan. In the early periods of the campaign of resistance, China obtained cosiderable assistance from Britain. Since the disruption of communications between Hongkong and Kwangtung, this assistance has become insignificant. Moreover, in the course of the past twelve months, Britain has been extremely niggardly in her assitance to China. The present change in Britain's policy *vis-a-vis* the Far East cannot, therefore, affect China's resistance against Japan."

The *Chung Mei Jih Pao* (Chinese-American Daily News) predicted that one of the immediate results of Britains' capitulation to Japan would be an early move by Germany to seize Danzig. "This is not the first time that Britain has failed to fulfill her international treaty obligations," the journal observed. "She did not honor her obligations under the League Convenant during the Italian conquest of Abyssinia, the civil war in Spain, the annexation of Austria by Germany, the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, and the invasion of Albania by Italy. Consequently, Britain has already lost her prestige in Europe. For evading her obligations under the League Convenant and the Nine-Power Treaty, she will soon also lose her prestige in the Far East."

That Blockade in Tientsin

New York Times.

**Blockaded Briton: "But isn't it the Chinese you're supposed to be fighting?"
The Japanese: "Yes, please, but no can beat honorable Chinese."**

The *Hua Pao* declared that any British compromise with Japan concerning China would be null and void from China's standpoint, because such a compromise would be a flagrant violation of the Nine-Power Treaty and the resolutions of the League of Nations.

⁂

POLITICAL commentators in Washington were quoted by *Transocean* as saying that Britain had left America in the lurch in the Far East. The French press expressed pleasure at the Tokyo agreement, contending that Britain's position in Europe would now be strengthened. The newspaper *L'Intransigeant* expressed satisfaction that British ships are not "to go and lose themselves in Chinese waters." It declared that it is peace in Europe that counts and "our allies have understood." And the Paris *Soir*: "Berlin wished to create a crisis in the Far East, but London averted the danger." The paper praised Britain's "realistic policy," declaring that Britain wants a free hand in Europe.

The Italian Fascist newspaper *Regime Fascista* said that "Tokyo has inflicted on Britain the greatest humiliation that she has ever suffered, "while the Nazi newspaper *Voelkischer Beobachter* construed the Tokyo agreement as evidence that "Britain is strategically withdrawing to Singapore." The German press as a whole, according to *Transocean*, held that Japan had scored a big success over Britain and that the Tokyo agreement would go far to eliminate British influence from the Far East, apart from striking a severe blow at British prestige generally. But political circles in Berlin, the agency said, were skeptical regarding British intentions in making an agreement with Japan. They believe Britain is merely playing for time and will attempt to regain her lost position in the Far East as soon as an improvement in the European situation enables her to carry out a redisposition of her forces.

Reuter reported from Chungking that a strong wave of resentment against Britain is expected to sewep over China as a consequence of the Tokyo agreement.

⁂

The Japanese *Domei* agency, in a dispatch from Peking on July 23, quoted authoritative Japanese military opinion as declaring that there would be no relaxation of the blockade of the British Concession in Tientsin despite the Craigie-Arita agreement on general principles. They believed a rupture in the Tokyo negotiations was not impossible "because the British authorities still appear to lack a correct appreciation of the existing economic, banking and financial problems in North China." They were therefore prepared to meet any situation that might arise in consequence of such a rupture.

According to the same agency, forcible seizure of the British Concession in Tientsin was being advocated because British officials there were allegedly involved in an abortive Chinese guerrilla attack against Tientsin last month. The report said that the Japanese military had evidence of British participation in intrigues calculated to disturb the peace in Tientsin and that the British Concession should therefore be regarded as "hostile territory." British sources vigorously denied the Japanese allegations.

⁂

SIXTEEN anti-British measures, including a warning to Britons to move to safety zones and not to walk on streets, were adopted by the Mayor, the head of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other Provisional Government officials, *United Press* reported from Peking on July 22. The measures were suggested by the Mayor.

British subjects were cautioned against visiting scenic spots outside the city and the resolutions also called for a stringent boycott of British goods and non-cooperation with the British Government.

Chinese were warned against using British goods or working for British interests. Chinese preachers were also advised not to continue to preach in British-managed or owned churches and missions and not to attend British schools.

Chinese firms were urged to cancel their contracts with British firms for the importation of British goods.

Britons were warned against preaching in churches outside the city limits and not to visit scenic spots. They were also warned against traveling in the interior.

Other foreign nationals were advised to hoist national flags on their houses and on their vehicles while traveling in the streets.

Four thousand Japanese attended a mass meeting in Nanking on July 22, *Domei* reported, and passed resolution condemning alleged British practices detrimental to the establishment of a new order in East Asia "under the cloak of protecting British rights and interests."

In the yards of North Station, Shanghai, 300 Chinese employees of the Central China Railway Company held an "indignation meeting" the same day to protest the alleged wounding of a level crossing watchman by a British sentry at the Great Western Road barrier. The watchman attended the meeting, the *Tairiku Shimpo* reported, and "dispalyed his five-inch gash," said to have been inflicted by the British sentry with his bayonet.

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The German *Transocean* agency reported from London on July 25 that Mr. Tan Kah-kee, leading Chinese resident of Singapore, had sent a strong protest to leading British politicians against the Tokyo agreement. Among the recipients, the agency said, were Mr. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Mr. David Lloyd George, Mr. Arthur Greenwood and Lord Lytton. Speaking in the name of eight million overseas Chinese, Mr. Tan reportedly warned against any steps which might further diminish British prestige in the Far East.

The Netherlands newspaper, *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, according to the same agency, described the Tokyo agreement as a "Munich of the East." The paper said that "the British want to make money out of their trade and it is of little concern to them who rules China, so long as they can do business."

Former Shanghailanders Form "Asia House" in Los Angeles

More than 100 former residents of the Far East who reside in the Los Angeles district have formed an organization known as "Asia House of Southern California." The officers of the organization are, President, Henry F. Misselwitz; Vice-President, Lieut. W. M. Blumenkranz; Vice-President, Mrs. S. S. Richards; Treasurer, B. C. Haile; Secretary, T. H. Lowry. The Governing Committee includes, Henry F. Misselwitz, H. O. Hashagen, Lieut. W. M. Blumenkranz, Mrs. S. S. Richards, B. C. Haile, T. H. Lowry, Mrs. Alexander Krisel, J. A. Eaton, F. J. Schuhl, Mrs. Gardner Crane, E. S. Von Piontkowski and D. C. Oldenborg. H. O. Hashagen, for many years connected with the Standard Oil Company in China, was elected Honorary President for life.

While the membership in Asia House is open to anyone who has resided "east of Suez" most of the names on the charter list were those who had previously resided in China, particularly Shanghai.

Henry F. Misselwitz, President of the new organization, resided in the Far East for several years as correspondent for *United Press* and *The New York Times*. He covered the Nationalist Revolution in 1926-1927 for *The Times*. Recently Mr. Misselwitz has resided in Los Angeles, devoting himself to special writing. He is the author of a new book entitled, "The Dragon Stirs," which covers the period of the Kuomintang Revolution (1927-1929). The book contains interesting description of the author's acquaintance with the leading figures of the revolution—the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Madame Chiang, and others as they appeared in the struggle of a decade ago. The book will be issued in the early fall by the Pegasus Publishing Company, 67 West 44 Street, New York.

Admiral Hart Takes Command of U. S. Asiatic Fleet

Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet since October 30, 1936, handed over command of the U. S. S. Augusta, Flagship, to Admiral Thomas Charles Hart, on Tuesday morning, July 25. Admiral Hart was a classmate of Admiral Yarnell at Annapolis and the two have been lifelong friends. The traditional ceremony of handing over command was conducted in colorful manner on board the Flagship which is now anchored in the Whangpoo alongside the Shanghai Bund. Rear Admiral William D. Glassford, Commander of the Yangtsze Patrol was present at the ceremony. Others present included Col. Joseph C. Fegan, Commander of the Fourth Marines; C. E. Gauss, Consul-General at Shanghai and the commanders of all U. S. naval craft in Shanghai harbor. Mrs. Yarnell, Mrs. Hart and her two daughters and Mrs. R. F. McConnell were also present. Aside from the change in commanding officers, it was also announced that Capt. P. L. Carroll had relieved Capt. Riley F. McConnell as Chief-of-Staff of the Asiatic Fleet and Lieut L. W. Nilon had relieved Lieut. J. H. Sylvester as Flag Lieutenant.

Admiral and Mrs. Yarnell are scheduled to sail for the United States aboard the President Coolidge on August 1. They will proceed to Washington where Admiral Yarnell will report for special duty, following which they will go to their home at Newport, R. I. A dispatch from Washington on July 24 stated that Admiral Yarnell had been mentioned as a possible appointee as High Commissioner to the Philippine Commonwealth, in succession to Paul V. McNutt.

A Tale of Nine Chinese Cities—Failure of The "New Order"

JAPAN'S tragic failure to construct a "new order in East Asia," constitutes the subject matter of an analysis of conditions prevailing in nine leading cities of China which have been under Japanese control for varying periods ranging from practically one to two years.

The survey, privately printed, describes conditions in Nanking, Hankow, Canton, Soochow, Hangchow, Kaifeng, Hsuchow, Huchow and Chinkiang. The work of making the survey and preparing the material for publication was participated in by more than twenty foreigners who are engaged in various business and professional pursuits in different parts of China. The object of the survey was to acquaint people in China as well as those interested in China, who reside in foreign countries, with conditions prevailing in the country after two years of warfare.

Those who participated in the survey purposely omitted Shanghai, Tientsin and Peiping where foreign influence is the dominating element. Excepting Hankow and Canton none of the cities covered in the survey have foreign concessions—which the Japanese now allege are the chief stumbling-block to their creation of that happy state designated by the Japanese military spokesmen and propagandists as the "New Order in East Asia." In short, the Japanese Army has been in complete control of these cities for a sufficient period of time to indicate what they can do to improve conditions for the masses of the Chinese people whom the Japanese claim to have "delivered from their native oppressors."

The outstanding element seems to be that the Chinese masses do not appear to appreciate the efforts which the Japanese Army has exerted in their behalf. This is proved by the fact that the nine cities surveyed had a total population of 5,800,000 prior to the Japanese occupation. Had the Chinese people shown proper appreciation of the "new order" they would have flocked into these cities following the Japanese occupation in order to participate in the peace, prosperity and happiness which the Japanese promised would follow the "elimination" of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his associates in the Kuomintang Government. But instead of flocking into these cities following the Japanese occupation,we find that the population has been reduced to a present total of 2,400,000, constituting an astonishing population reduction of 58 percent. In all cases the survey showed that all educated, well-to-do and capable members of the community had either fled, been killed or driven away by the Japanese invaders. One case was reported where half the population of a town of 15,000 people were wearing mourning for relatives killed either during or following the Japanese occupation.

While the stage of wholesale atrocities has passed, the people generally are still living in a state of insecurity. To quote from the report, "they are threatened on the one hand by the increasing crime wave which has followed the Japanese occupation of all Chinese cities, and by the Japanese military police system which arrests, imprisons, executes, or impresses into labor gangs or military service without recourse. . . . Blackmail and extortion are widespread."

Another significant element in the report indicated that actual Japanese military control of territory about the cities covered in the survey, has greatly decreased within the past six months. The Japanese have withdrawn from exposed outposts and shortened their lines, not because of any desire to "appease" the Chinese people, but solely because of the increased activities of the guerrillas. In several places, but particularly in Shantung and in some parts of Chekiang and Kiangsu, the Japanese Army is following a system of systematically burning and shooting-up defenseless towns and villages as reprisals against the civilian populations suspected of harboring guerrillas or extending aid to them.

With reference to the puppet administrations which the Japanese have established in occupied cities they are generally characterized in the reports as "weak, corrupt, inefficient, with increasing friction between overlapping administrations and with their Japanese military overlords." The Japanese have established newspapers in the Chinese language in all of the cities, but they are controlled by the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army, hence serve as official organs of the Army. These newspapers, according to the survey, are constantly conducting two forms of propaganda: one directed toward alienating the local Chinese populations from their own government and established Chinese political and cultural institutions, and urging them to place dependence upon their "friendly neighbor, Nippon." The other line of propaganda is directed against the foreigners, chiefly the British, but usually foreigners are lumped together as "exploiting westerners whom the Japanese are eliminating from Asia."

In all cases throughout occupied territory the Japanese Army has taken over all Chinese public utilities, important factories, communications systems, railways, tramlines, leading business houses and business premises, and has even seized the launches operating on the canals. This has been done under a system which the Japanese designate as "Sino-Japanese cooperation." The word "confiscation" however, describes the actual situation since the Chinese owners either have been killed or driven away. In one case, Chinkiang (near Nanking) when the proprietor of the electric light plant requested payment for his property at a figure representing but a fraction of its value, the man and his entire family were jailed.

Business in all cities under Japanese control is depressed, unemployment and destitution are widespread. In a few cases where there has been a pick-up in business it has been despite, rather than *because of*, the Japanese occupation and succeeding activities. Reports from practically all cities indicated that the sale of Japanese merchandise was increasing "chiefly because American and European merchandise is subjected to discriminating taxation and transportation restrictions which are causing the familiar products of the west, long known in the shops of China, to disappear." There have been innumerable cases where Japanese gendarmes have visited Chinese shops and threatened the proprietors when they displayed American or European merchandise on their shelves. Recently, however, there have been reports that the Japanese military has offered practical monopolies to certain foreign firms handling products which the Japanese themselves cannot supply, but greatly need. In some cases the offer of a trade monopoly has been accompanied by a request for credits or a loan.

With regard to moral conditions, the reports without exception found "crime and vice booming everywhere." The combination of widespread poverty and the breakdown of recognized control, has literally "let loose a flood of lawlessness upon both the city dweller and the farmer." While the evils of prostitution have always been present in Chinese cities they are now more widespread and flagrant than ever before due to the deliberate encouragement of the Japanese Army authorities. In a sense the Japanese have introduced into China the fami-

liar system of prostitution which prevails all over Japan and which is a chief source of government revenue. Narcotics either supressed, or in process of suppression under the Chinese National Government, are now sold openly everywhere "similar to cigarettes," under the protection and full encouragement of Japanese armies and their puppet administrations. Conditions in most of the cities covered in the survey are similar to a recent report on Tsinan, capital of Shantung, which appeared in *The Review*: "The brothel and the opium den have followed the Rising Sun flag everywhere . . but it must be remembered that the brothels established by the Japanese Army have made the lives and morals of Chinese women much more secure than they were in the early days of the Japanese occupation when the first demand of the Japanese Army was for a supply of Chinese women . . . "As in Manchuria, so in Shantung, the registered opium shop has become a recognized institution, the latest avialable figures showing 156 registered in Tsinan alone . . where the opium business is above board and any policeman will direct visitors to opium shops as they would to a hotel. . . Legalized opium selling, with high taxes, has caused a rapid recrudescence of opium poppy cultivation which is now visible in the fields along most of the railways . . The farmers attempt to excuse themselves by saying they must cultivate opium in order to pay the heavy taxes."

Until quite recently there has been no direct interference with "evangelism, healing or relief," stated the survey. In two cities, however, Chinese pastors and relief workers had been arrested and jailed without trial and Church meetings had been subjected to spying, and anti-missionary propaganda had been disseminated by the official Japanese army newspapers. In all cases the entire burden of relief and the extending of medical attention to the civilian populations had been shouldered by the Christian missions and hospitals. The vast needs for relief services everywhere were indicated in one typical report—Chinkiang—where the previous population of 350,000 had been reduced to 200,000 and fully 90 percent of the present population "is unable to afford three meals a day . . more than 15,000 are being fed on cracked wheat shipped to China and donated to suffering Chinese humanity by the American Red Cross." And, continued the report, "there are still 60,000 Japanese troops quartered in this particular Kiangsu city."

In the city of Hangchow, once prosperous capital of Chekiang, about 100 miles southwest of Shanghai, the normal population of 600,000 has been reduced to 300,000 with 50,000 on public and private relief . . supported by the churches and private institutions. Hangchow was previously the center of the Chinese silk and tea industry, was a mecca for tourists, and was one of the richest cities in the country.

Educational development, previously one of the most promising features of Chinese nationalism, has been succeeded by a few weak schools which the Japanese Army dominates and tries to use for the inculcation of doctrines announcedly concerned with the propagation of "Pan-Asianism." Excepting a few universities conducted by missions within the foreign concessions, the entire Chinese educational establishment "has moved to the Far Western provinces " stated the survey. There is little chance of educational recovery within the Japanese controlled areas due to the unwillingness of first-rate Chinese educators to work under conditions imposed by Japanese warlords.

Canton, once thriving metropolis of South China with a population of a million and a half, now has only about 200,000 people and is described as a "ghost city, characterized by lawlessness, insecurity of private property which is liable to be commandeered whenever wanted by the Japanese . . money is scarce, poverty and unemployment widespread, and the only schools allowed to reopen are those which teach the Japanese language." The Japanese are trying to rebuild the economic structure of Canton "on a basis of imported Japanese goods." The report stated that no "American, British or German merchandise, previously prominently displayed on the shelves of the shops, can be bought anywhere in Canton today . . The entire area of the former shopping district is occupied exclusively today by the new Japanese business center . . . gambling houses, opium and the vice traffic abound everywhere."

Nanking, the previous Chinese National Capital, a boom city, with a population exceeding 1,000,000, has been reduced to less than half that figure. "Whereas the previous national government was largely composed of modern trained men with some conception of public service and a desire to make progress against the old evils of Chinese life such as corruption, opium, petty localism,—the present so-called 'Reformed Government' is composed of resurrected hangers-on of ancient provincial warlords or disgruntled discards from the early years of the Kuomintang . . . . the present administration has little standing in public opinion of the people and has little or no power except that delegated by the Japanese overlords. The public utilities of the city largely built on credit by the Germans have generally been wrecked and looted by the Japanese military controllers. Morals have deteriorated . . "harlots, opium and heroin are shamlessly thrust before everyone." The sole business of 125 shops in the city is the sale of opium and heroin. There are public brothels in every street. There is widespread racketeering by semi-military organs."

In its conclusion the survey of nine leading Chinese cities now under Japanese control said, "the conditions described herein do not represent the merely regrettable maladjustment which normally accompanies any great social upheaval, but they spring from the very character and objectives of the Japanese invasion of China, a story which can be put in very few words: The whole former trend of constructive development has been shattered and devastation, chaos and oppression have been brought in by an alien regime which has yet to manifest any significantly constructive influence."

California Groups Demand Embargo on War Goods to Japan

The West Coast Conference on Peace and Security, which met at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco on July 1, passed strong resolutions calling for an embargo on the shipment of war materials to Japan, and for a boycott of Japanese goods sold in the United States.

While no resolutions were passed, similar sentiments were expressed at the Institute of International Relations held at Mills College, Oakland, June 20 to 30.

The West Coast Conference on Peace and Security was attended by 200 delegates from West Coast states and British Columbia. The delegates were said to represent at least 300,000 people. The complete list of resolutions included: discontinuance of sales of war materials to Japan; extend credits to China to purchase wheat and cotton; form organizations to carry out boycotts of Japanese goods; establish local councils to work against shipments of war materials to Japan.

Chief speaker at the conference as well as at the Mills College Institute was Capt. Evans F. Carlson, former officer in the U. S. Marine Corps and Naval Intelligence Officer in China. Capt. Carlson warned the delegates that they must act now to stop Japan, lest they be forced to face Japanese bayonets at a later day. He declared, "I am as cognizant as you are of the difficulties which would beset any attempt of Japan to carry a war across the Pacific. But mark this carefully—such an evenutality is not beyond the realm of possibility.

"Using the islands of the Pacific as stepping stones, it could be done by a nation which possessed tremendous manpower and extensive natural resources. China possesses that manpower and those resources, and if Japan is successful in her attempt to conquer China, these reservoirs of power will become available to her.

"There can be no doubt as to the use she will make of them."

Carlson's statements were given sharp point by former Congressman Byron Scott, who told the conference that unless America acted immediately to stop the shipment of war materials to Japan, the people of the United States would have to fight against those same weapons and materials later.

Sinkiang : China's Highway to the West

2. Peace Follows Years of Strife and Rebellion

BY ANNA L. WANG AND DORIS RUBENS

IN the imponderable regions of Central Asia force after force has been unleashed, shattering its tranquillity and remolding, not merely the destiny of Asia, but of the world. Here were generated the invasions of the Mongols that stopped only upon the Danube, and here arose the mighty armies of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane. It was as if Central Asia periodically exploded and sent her hordes in a blind fury over the world.

Sinkiang could not but feel the impact of the thunder that was going on beyond her mountains, as swarm after swarm of alien people crossed her frontiers, settling in the fertile plains and oases in the vast deserts that stretched interminably through the province like a dessicated ocean. For centuries rebellions and the antipathies of the many peoples raged in the province, disturbing its tranquillity.

In the Ching dynasty came the Manchus, who ruled with a ruthlessness that created an enduring bitterness among the subject races. Realizing the importance of this province to China's security, they maintained their domination over the rebellious Mohammedans by every available means. Up through the centuries, the preservation of Chinese Turkestan has been a fundamental policy of China, even as far back as two thousand years ago when the envoy Chang Chien consolidated the Western regions during the Han Dynasty. Revolution after revolution was encountered, with a firmness not displayed elsewhere in the Empire. During the Mohammedan rebellion of 1875, the Viceroy Tso Tsung-tang declared to the Manchu regime: "To defend Sinkiang is to preserve Mongolia. If we fail to strengthen the defense of Sinkiang, Mongolia will become insecure. The borders of Kansu and Shensi will be constantly open to invasion."

Retaining the province was a vital necessity to China, but retaining it through suppresssion and at the expense of the integrity of its nationals was the worst possible method. Nine-tenths of the power exerted by its rulers was used to maintain discipline over those people who might have been its strength if they had been properly treated and admitted into the administration of the province. The policy of the Manchu rulers, however, was to assimilate their subject peoples by force. In the schools, the study of Chinese became compulsory for the children, while their native languages were barred. The wealthy Mohammedans circumvented this imposition by hiring poor children of their own race to study the alien language by proxy. Only Chinese were permitted to become public functionaries or officials in a province whose inhabitants were 80 per cent Mohammedans.

In 1911 the Manchu dynasty was overthrown and a republic was installed in China. But although many of the injustices and inequalities of China herself were somewhat ameliorated, little was done to eradicate the grievances of its remotest province. During the governships of Yang Tseng-hsin and Chin Shu-jen, bribery and public corruption were rampant. A tax collector was in a position to graft for himself the sum of $80,000 each year. In southern Sinkiang it was recorded that the bribes exacted from Mohammedans by one magistrate alone exceeded $100,000. To such corruption had the administration of General Yang yielded, that insubordination and betrayal were rampant even among his own staff. Finally on July 7, 1927 he was assasinated by one of his own subordinates.

General Chin Shu-jen was installed as governor. If the preceding governor has been reckless and incompetent to provide a proper administration for Sinkiang, General Chin proved even less effectual. He nourished

Leader of Sinkiang Province

General Sheng Shih-tsai, who helped pull the province out of the mire of civil war and now gives leadership as Director-General of the Border Defense Commission.

the animosity of the Mohammedans as well as that of the other races within the province.

For many years the Mohammedans of the Hami region had resented the system of compulsory labor which had been erected by their local chieftain, Prince Sha. They filed in vain a petition to the Repulbic to have this compulsory labor replaced by a system of direct taxation. In 1930 Prince Sha died before they had a chance to assassinate him, and was succeeded by his weak and cowardly son, Nieh Tzu-erh. If the Mohammedans were resentful of the father they despised the son and instantly rose against him. Nieh Tzu-erh fled to Tihua with all the cash he could lay his hands on, and appealed to Governor Chin for aid. Meanwhile the divisional commander at Hami, General Liu Hsi, with or without the Governor's permission, saw fit to change the system of compulsory labor to one of direct taxation. Not that the commander was motivated

primarily by any humanitarian impulses, but rather to increase his own revenue by the bribes which taxation always entailed.

Governor Chin's persecution of the Mohammedans, however, continued unabated. Refugees fleeing from famine-stricken Kansu province crossed into Mohammedan territory and were given farms confiscated from the already infuriated Mohammedans. Racial persecution under Governor Chin was also directed against the White Russians, causing a revolt among these peoples in April, 1932. Concurrently with this came a new incitation for a Mohammedan insurrection. A Hami tax collector tried to force a Mohammedan girl into marriage. Her kinsmen killed the tax collector, and once aroused did not stop until they had massacred over eighty of the Kansu refugees.

By these and similar aggravations, the machinery of internal revolt among the Mohammedans was contrived. Only a signal was needed to set it in motion. No sooner had the White Russians revolted than ten thousand Mohammedans rose in rebellion against Governor Chin. The latter completely bungled his suppression campaign. Instead of trying to localize the conflagration, he appointed as commanders of his expedition against Hami the merciless Chu Jui-chi and Hsung Fa-yu. Their method of restoring peace was to execute summarily all Mohammedans suspected of involvement in the revolt.

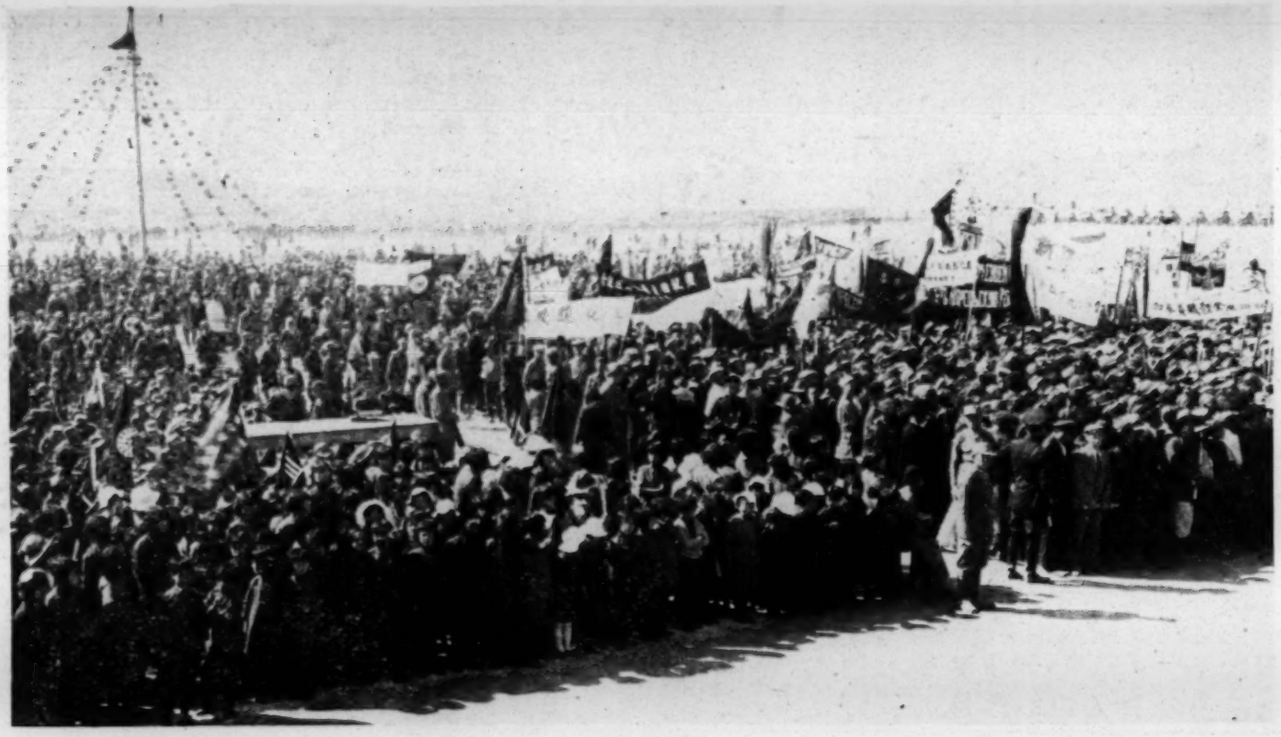
The Mohammedans, in retaliation, dispatched two of their leaders to Kansu to enlist the aid of Lieutenant-General Ma Chung-ying, a heroic Mohammedan leader of that province. Ma entered Sinkiang with five hundred soldiers and from that day the tide of battle changed in favor of the rebels. The town of Chensi was assailed and conquered, and toward Tihua itself moved the forces of the victorious General Ma.

Faced with the collapse of his army, General Chin appointed Sheng Shi-tasi, present governor of Sinkiang, as field commander to suppress the Mohammedans of the hilly regions. And so effective was he in his campaign that he was recalled later to the capital to strengthen the defense and reorganize what was left of the diminishing provincial army. Sheng's army against the Mohammedans consisted of White Russians and one thousand anti-Japanese volunteers from the Northeast. These troops became the nucleus of the assimilated army used in an offensive against the armies of Ma Chung-ying.

But while the fighting was taking place, a brother of Governor Chin saw in the desperation of the prevalent situation a chance to become rich. Flooded with refugees streaming into it for safety, the provincial capital faced direct starvation. The Governor's brother commandeered the provisions of the city and ordered them sold at prices beyond the reach of the starving populace. The resentment that this occasioned, and the utter incapability of the Governor himself, brought on a coup d'etat. Governor Chin fled, his brother was arrested, and while endeavoring to escape was killed. But the shock which this displacement of leadership caused was more than compensated for by the removal of the elements which had made all peace and unity impossible.

The assimilated army thereupon held a meeting in Tihua, with the aims of achieving a unity of command and attaining stability in the province. New tactics were devised and a program finally promulgated for the restoration of peace and order. Out of the political entanglements and chaos of those days emerged General Sheng Shi-tsai, whose perspicacity had been in a great measure responsible for the social progress and reconstruction of his province.

Peoples of Sinkiang Celebrate the Overthrow of a Tyrant



On April 12, 1933 the Mohammedans of Sinkiang rose against the corrupt and tyrannical chairman of the province, Chin Shu-jen. Gen. Ma Chung-ying, Mohammedan leader from Kansu, marched into the province and took control. Gen. Sheng Shih-tsai, leader of Manchurian troops repatriated from Russia, rose to oppose him and gained mastery of the province after a long struggle which extended to the summer of 1934. Picture shows one of the celebrations of the April 12 uprising, which are held in Tihua, the provincial capital, each year. Note the banner to the right with the inscription in Russian.

General Sheng Shi-tsai was born in Kiaoning forty-eight years ago. His family was not poor in comparison with the peasantry of the neighborhood, but poor enough to cause him to struggle for whatever eduction he received. Education was a difficult enough thing to acquire in the China of thirty years ago, and were it not for the assistance of friends who saw in him an ultimate promise, he might possibly never have succeeded. In 1917, he was able to continue his studies in Japan, taking courses offered in political and economic science.

Always a violent partisan of Chinese unity, he led demonstrations protesting the humiliation of the 21

Mongol Abode

The yurt or tent pictured here is the common abode of the Mongols who inhabit Sinkiang.

demands of Japan on China. Unwilling to remain in an enemy country, he brought his studies to an abrupt end and returned home. In China, he began to realize that the day was fast approaching when China would have to fight bitterly for her independence and territorial integrity. To be prepared for that day, he entered the Shaochow military school in Kwangtung, and after graduation served in the army of General Kuo Sung-ling as a lieutenant. Showing extraordinary ability, he advanced rapidly and was sent on a government scholarship to study at a Japanese military academy.

While in Japan, he received news of the revolt of his leader and patron, General Kuo, against the government of the Northeastern provinces. Sheng returned to aid the revolution, which, however, ended abruptly with the death of General Kuo.

After this, Sheng managed to return to Japan, but found that his scholarship had been revoked. Moreover, the Northeastern authorities requested the Japanese army to deport Sheng, but civility to Chinese officials has never been an attribute of the Japanese. Nor was it to the interest of Japan to aid in her domestic troubles in any way. Sheng was therefore allowed to remain in Japan. Following his graduation from the Japanese military academy, he served as chief of the strategy department of the Northern Expedition of the National Army.

About this time, Governor Chin of Sinkiang had come to see certain defects in the defenses of his province, which might be adjusted by some one of experience. Sheng was recommended for the task, and after much negotiation started his long journey to the province with whose destiny he was later to be so closely bound. He was commissioned by the Governor as staff officer to the Government Advisory Office. From this he was advanced to Chief of Staff. Soon after the Hami revolution shattered the tranquillity of the province and from that revolution Sheng emerged Commander-in-Chief and head of the provincial government of Chinese Turkestan.

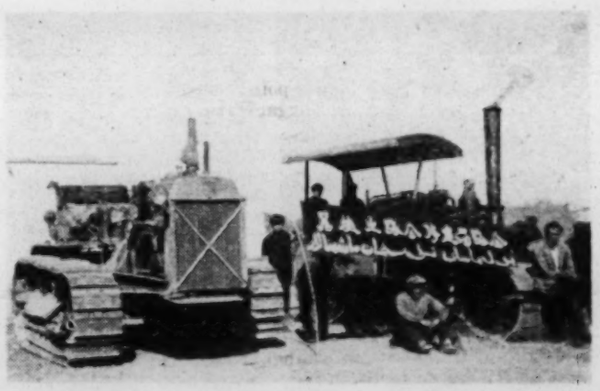
Gifted with knowledge and a sincerity that was a rare occurrence among his predecessors, Governor Sheng brought to his task a logic and humanitarianism sorely needed in the province. In the difficult situation confronting him, he was conscious that if any stabilization was to be achieved, it must come not merely by defeating the war-weary Mohammedans. Their grievances must be adjusted and the conflicting aims and aspirations of the many races of Sinkiang must be directed towards an united effort for the reconstruction of an integrated province.

Upon the surrender of the Mohammedan rebels, eight declarations were promulgated to lend endurance to the peace which had come so slowly and with so much effort. These eight points advocated (1) equality of the various nationals; (2) freedom of worship; (3) rural relief and rehabilitation for all those whose farms had been destoryed during the war; (4) adjustment and stabilization of the provincial finances; (5) coordination and purification of officialdom; (6) promotion of education; (7) local automony and (8) thorough reform of the judicial system.

These eight declarations were further substantiated by the six fundamental policies which manifested the domestic and foreign attitudes of the government. These were: Opposition to imperialism, continuation of friendly relations with the Soviet Union, equality of peoples, honesty and frugality, and—most urgent of all the problems—peace and reconstruction.

Few states indeed have stepped into the modern arena with such a liberal and ambitious social program. And few states have had to encounter so many obstacles, not merely in the fact that it had to gain the support of a backward and illiterate people so much as it had to overcome the intrigue and sabotage of the imperialist powers hoping to profit from its dismemberment. Thus have the British imperialists in vain incited the southern inhabitants to create an independent state upon the border of India. The Japanese have just as ineffectually schemed, and still scheme, with every available means

Machinery from Soviet Russia



Sinkiang has to some extent benefitted by the industrialization of the Soviet Union. The caterpillar tractor and steamroller seen here both came from that country.

to have the Mohammedans create an independent Mohammedan territory in the east. But the abuses which caused the revolt seven years ago have disappeared: no longer does exorbitant taxation, racial discrimination and official corruption exist to make dismemberment and internal strife an ever-present menace.

Editor's Note:—The concluding article in this series will appear in next week's issue of the The China Weekly Review.

Wang Launches Campaign to Recruit More Adherents

WHILE China's resistance against Japanese aggression remains as firm as ever, a new element of confusion appears to have been introduced into the already extremely complicated politico-military situation in the country by Wang Ching-wei's present activities in Shanghai. What Wang will do, what he can do and what bearing his activities might have on the general situation, no one is in a position to foretell. But judging from Wang's past political record, he is most likely to continue his association with the Japanese in order to create trouble for the authorities of the National Government and to give vent to his personal grievances against the Chungking leaders.

On the part of the Japanese, it seems certain that they will try to utilize Wang to the fullest extent for their own political aims. In order to enable Wang to solicit the aid of local Chinese residents for his "peace" policy, the Tokyo Government is said to have granted Wang Yen 1,500,000. In accepting the Japanese subsidy, Wang is stated to have promised to launch a campaign here immediately and to carry it to a successful conclusion not later than Oct. 1.

Headquarters in Shanghai

The procedure agreed upon between Wang and the Japanese for his campaign here is alleged to include the establishment of an organization known as the "Chung Hwa Peace and Salvation Association" with headquarters in Shanghai on the following three-point program:

1. To win over old Kuomintang officials who are still residing in this city;
2. To enlist the aid of Chinese bankers with large business holdings in Shanghai;
3. To recruit members among overseas Chinese and to divert their funds to the cause of the "pro-peace" movement.

Coupled with this three-point program, it is said, the new organization will establish a central publicity organ, which will publish newspapers in English and Chinese, and possibly in other languages also. To carry out its program, it is further stated, the organization will make cash payments to "volunteer workers" and enforce the program with violence whenever necessary.

Pressure on Bankers

Chinese bankers in Shanghai will probably bear the brunt of Wang's campaign. Great pressure will be brought to bear on them, and if that is not sufficient, they will be driven out of Shanghai by hired gangsters. The same fate will confront old Kuomintang members if they refuse to march behind Wang's banner, it is alleged.

Whether Wang himself will actively head the new organization could not be ascertained. It is considered possible, however, that he might designate Li Pai-sheng, his chief publicity man and formerly editor of the *Hua Nan Jih Pao*, as director of the association.

Official and public circles in Chungking have reacted sharply against Wang Ching-wei's present anti-government activities in Shanghai. Foremost among the leaders who denounced Wang's "peace move" are Dr. Lo Wen-kan and Wu Tse-hui.

Dr. Lo, who was foreign minister when Wang was president of the Executive Yuan, charged Wang with being guilty of "very frequent defections." He said that the activities of such a person, without a sense of honor and human decency, could not affect China's war of resistance, but his action was causing apprehension abroad and disappointment among the Chinese in the occupied areas. "Therefore," Dr. Lo declared, "we urge the government to devise measures to bring about his immediate arrest and punishment."

Wang Said Bad Luck

In humorous vein, Wu Tze-hui, Kuomintang elder statesman, said: "Wherever Wang Ching-wei goes, he brings bad luck." Mr. Wu stated that Wang's presence in the government had always resulted in disaster. He mentioned that Mr. Wang's presence in Peiping with Dr. Sun Yat-sen was followed by the latter's death, while his presence in Hankow in 1926-27 resulted in a serious split between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party. Mr. Wu predicted a better future for China's resistance now that Wang was away from Chungking, but warned that Wang might bring "bad luck" to Japan.

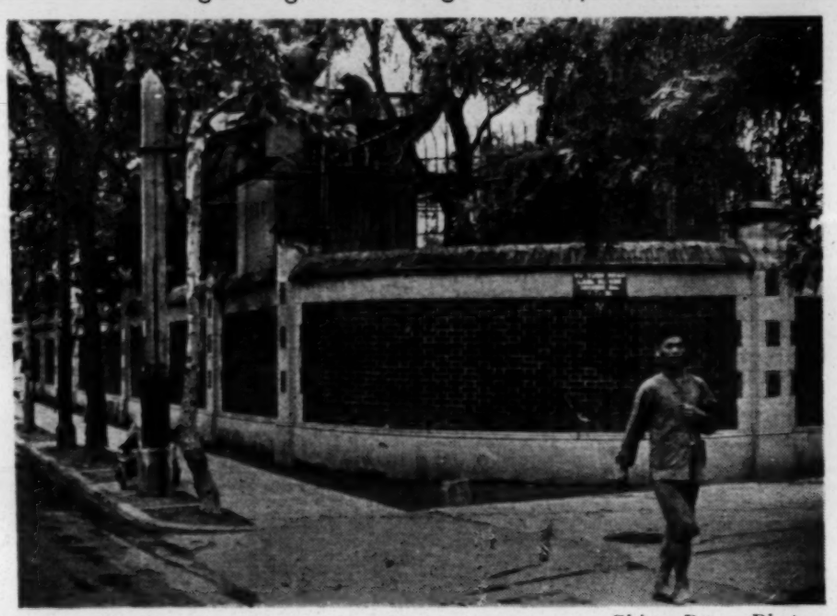
Urging that effective measures be adopted to effect the arrest of Wang Ching-wei at an early date, so as to appease the indignation of the people, a group of eight members of the People's Political Council, in a joint petition to Chairman Lin Sen of the National Government and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, strongly deprecated the radio address made by Wang in Shanghai on July 8, in which he reiterated his so-called "peace proposals." The petition pointed out that in that address, Wang not only insulted the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the officers and soldiers killed during the campaign of resistance, but also the government and the entire people. At the same time, he eulogized the aggressive activities of the invaders. The whole address was characterized by "absolute shamelessness."

Throughout his political career, the petition recalled, Wang had often expressed contradictory views. At various times in the past, he first advocated a policy of the "scorched earth for the entire country and martyrdom for the entire people" and then insisted that so long as the Japanese army did not abandon its policy of aggression, there could be no peace between China and Japan. He argued that peace concluded during invasion would not be peace but surrender.

Making a complete *volteface*, however, Mr. Wang is now advocating a policy of capitulation. This shows not only his inconsistency, but also that all he craves is to give vent to his personal grievances and to become a puppet chief.

Despite the disciplinary measures already adopted against him by the

Wang Ching-wei's Shanghai Headquarters



China Press Photo

Wang Ching-wei, ousted Kuomintang official and reported Japanese choice to head a new puppet government in Nipponese occupied areas of China, has his residence in the French Concecssion but his offices are to be located in the "badlands" of the Western District. A picture of the new offices, now being "fortified" is shown above. The place is located next to the Hollywood Gardens off Yu Yuen Road.

government, the petition stated, he has not yet awakened to his mistakes but is persisting in his foolish conduct. Therefore, the petition urged, effective measures should be adopted to effect his arrest immediately in order to bring him to justice.

United Front Weakening?

With the emergence of Wang Ching-wei as a puppet in Japanese hands, a fresh crop of rumors is being spread in Hongkong, intimating a weakening in the united front of the various political groups as regards continued cooperation in the long-term resistance. It is alleged that the so-called C.C. group (two Chen brothers, Chen Kuo-fu and Chen Li-fu) is sabotaging resistance here and there, laying the groundwork for eventual reconciliation with the anti-red groups.

These rumors are not new in Hongkong. As a matter of fact, it may be recalled that at the time of Wang Ching-wei's flight from Chungking last December, it was freely reported that Chen Li-fu, who is now minister of education in the National Government, deserted Chungking and followed Wang to Hanoi. But subsequent events proved that the rumor was utterly false, as Mr. Chen has never left Chungking for a single day. It appears altogether improbable that Mr. Chen and his brother Chen Kuo-fu will ever join hands with Wang or do anything directly or indirectly to harm China's cause of resistance.

After repeated failures, the puppet Nanking regime is making a renewed agitation to obtain control of the First and Second Special District Courts in Shanghai. This is evidenced by a statement issued by Lien Yu, Nanking's foreign minister in which he declared that Nanking had "great determination" to take over the two Courts.

Just what kind of determination will be shown was not indicated, but hope was expressed that when Nanking's representatives move to take over the Courts, the authorities of the foreign settlements will not again obstruct them, because then there would be a "big and bad result."

Despite Lien Yu's threats, judging from the undertone of his statement, Nanking's "determination" appears to be still in the stage of wishful thinking.

Woo Overseas Chinese

Novel in tactics but entirely amiss in direction, the Japanese military in Canton are attempting to angle the overseas Chinese to their hook. The failure of such an attempt is a foregone conclusion, as the Japanese invasion of South China has embittered none more deeply than the overseas Chinese whose homes in Kwangtung have been ruined by the Japanese operations.

In an appeal to the 2,400,000 overseas Chinese from the Swatow and Chaochow districts in eastern Kwangtung, a spokesman for the Japanese army in Swatow urged them to "cooperate in building a new China." Promising protection to the property of overseas Chinese in Swatow and its vicinity, the spokesman warned that the Japanese army was determined to "mete out retribution in order to secure the reconsideration of those persisting in assisting Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and continuing anti-Japanese movements."

New Dalai Lama

After five years of futile search throughout Tibet and other areas under Tibetan religious influence, a five-year old boy has at last been found in the remote wilds of the province of Chinghai (Chinese Kokonor), answering the requirements of the reincarnation of the late Dalai Lama the 13th. From the depths of a tribal cave in the heart of the mountains, this youngster is destined to be the ruler of all Tibetans.

The new Dalai Lama, who will be the 14th Dalai Lama after ascending the sacred throne of the Lamas, left the ancient Tar Temple in the hills of Kokonor on July 13 for Tibet, under the escort of Ma Yuan-hai, specially designated by Chungking and Tibetan dignitaries to conduct the boy safely to the seat of his government in Lhassa.

The boy, who for the past two years was schooled by the monks in the Tar Temple in Chinghai in order that he might be fit to follow in the footsteps of his 13 illustrious predecessors, is described as a very intelligent youngster of quiet personality. Already he seems to have taken on the air of dignity and serenity that go hand in hand with his position, as according to one who has met him he displayed no fear when surrounded by grown-up men who were strangers to him. A foreign correspondent who met him some months ago declared that he was struck by the intelligence of the lad and described him as a "fine, upstanding youngster."

The most learned and virtuous of all the Dalai Lamas was the fifth Dalai Lama, but the most powerful ruler in the long line was the 13th, the one whom the youngster will succeed. According to the will of the fifth Dalai Lama, if the 14th successor could be found in Kokonor, he would be more learned than all his predecessors.

This selection of the latest Dalai Lama has met with the full approval of both Tibetan and Chinese authorities. The Chinese particularly hope that the young boy will reach manhood with an intellect powerful enough to govern his people and obtain the unified support of all Tibetans. The hope is also expressed that Tibet, ruled again by a Dalai Lama, will strengthen the border garrisons, this strengthening being urgently needed during the present hostilities.

Old Paper—New Policy

中華日報

英日會議今午開始

談判前途現尚難預測

日外務省漏夜討論會議局勢

英大使館積極應付重大壓力

中華日報

THE CENTRAL CHINA DAILY NEWS

蔚藍電版部 承製 鋼版 鋅版 取價低廉 交件迅速

Wang Ching-wei's old organ, the Chung Hua Jih Pao, which suspended publication when Chinese troops withdrew from Shanghai at the end of 1937, was revived recently, the first issue appearing in Shanghai on July 10. Once an exponent of Kuomintang policy, the daily, like its owner, is now a propaganda organ for Japanese puppet rule in China.

Government by Military

In view of the present Sino-Japanese hostilities, 22 out of a total of 24 provinces in China are at present governed by military men, the only exceptions being Wu Ting-chang, chairman of Kweichow, who was formerly a banker, and Li Yung, chairman of Sinkiang, a scholar of the old school. Of the 24 provinces, 13 are said to have either become war zones or have fallen into Japanese hands. Among the governors of the provinces who are taking an active part in directing military operations are:

General Ku Chu-tung, in Kiangsu; General Huang Shao-hsiung, in Chekiang; General Hsiun Shih-hui, in Kiangsi; General Chen Cheng, in Hupeh; General Hsueh Yueh, in Hunan General Chen Yi, in Fukien; General Li Han-hwen, in Kwangtung; General Lu Chung-lin, in Hopei; General Chen Chien, in Honan; General Yen Hsi-shan, in Shansi; General Shih Yu-shan, in Chahar; General Fu Tso-yi, in Suiyuan and Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, in Shantung.

A general counter-offensive against the Japanese in Shansi is expected to be launched in the near future, according to a decision reached at an important military conference held recently in Honan. After attending the conference, the various ranking commanders have returned to their designated posts to direct the operations against the Japanese.

(Continued on page 267)

American Bar Proprietor is Killed by Terrorist Gang in Newspaper Raid

CAPTAIN A. F. ("Tug") Wilson, American part-proprietor of the New Ritz Bar, and a Chinese pedestrian lost their lives, while several Chinese and a Polish taxi-dancer were injured in a wild shooting affray which took place last Saturday night, July 22, when about 20 Chinese terrorists attacked Chinese newspaper offices at 160 Avenue Edward VII and subsequently engaged in a fierce gun battle with police.

The gangsters, believed to have come from the "Badlands" on the outskirts of Shanghai, started their night's depredations by hiring four cars at the Ford Hire Station in Bubbling Well. In these they rode to the corner of Kiangse Road and Avenue Edward VII. Twelve of the gangsters alighted and went to 160 Avenue Edward VII, a few paces away, leaving the others to intimidate the hire car chauffeurs into waiting for them. The twelve mounted to the first floor of the building and flourishing Mauser pistols entered the offices of the *Ta Wan Pao*, Britisn-registered Chinese language daily. On the landing they encountered a Chinese messenger boy. After firing a shot on the floor near his feet, they ordered him to keep quiet and raced up the next flight of stairs to the offices of the *Chinese-American Daily News* on the second floor. A watchman, having heard the shot downstairs and seeing the gangsters coming, bolted the wooden door at the top of the landing, forcing the gunmen to retrace their steps to the *Ta Wan Pao* offices where they upset a few trays of type but engaged in no serious shooting.

Open Fire on Printers

Returning to the ground floor they attempted to enter the press rooms of the two papers, but these were locked up. The gangsters then stepped into the alleyway and opened fire on a group of defenceless printers, peanut vendors, ricsha coolies and food stall owners. Two of the printers were seriously wounded. The gangsters then emerged from the alley on to Ave. Edward VII, shooting as they ran. A Chinese coolie was caught in the line of fire and mortally wounded.

It was at this juncture that Captain Wilson, having heard the shooting, dashed across the street from the New Ritz Bar in an apparent attempt to intervene. The terrorists, evidently mistaking him for a policeman in plain clothes, since he was the only foreigner in their immediate vicinity, turned their fire on him. He fell to the pavement fatally wounded.

Meanwhile, French police on the opposite side of the street opened fire on the gunmen, who made off in a westerly direction and rounded the corner into Kiangse Road. As they ran, they continued firing across the street and hurled several hand grenades as well. Entering the waiting hire cars, they drove to the Louza district where one car encountered a police patrol which had been engaged in searching cars all evening on Hankow Road. A Russian S.M.P. sergeant stepped in front of the car and ordered the driver to stop. The terrorists immediately opened fire, but the Russian sergeant had a miraculous escape from death. Three Chinese constables then went into action and riddled the car with bullets. One of the terrorists was wounded. His companion jumped from the car and tried to escape, but was disarmed and arrested. In the car were five hand grenades.

While this was going on, another of the terrorist cars drove up to the office of a small Chinese newspaper on Kwangse Road, near Chekiang Road. They hurled two hand grenades at the premises, then fled from the car and escaped down alleyways as a police patrol opened fire. Several persons were wounded by the exploding hand grenades.

Taxi-Dancer Wounded

In the previous shooting on Avenue Edward VII, a Polish taxi-dancer employed at the Palais Cafe received arm and leg wounds from the gangsters' bullets as she stepped off a Frenchtown bus at the corner of Kiangse Road. The car of Mr. A. Morley, *Shanghai Times* editor, which was parked near the scene of the shooting, was riddled with bullets. Another car was similarly damaged.

Several newspapers have their offices in the building raided by the terrorists, in addition to those already mentioned. These are the *China Press*, *Shanghai Times* and *The China Weekly Review*.

The Shanghai Municipal Police have not yet disclosed the results of their interrogation of the arrested gunmen, and so the motive for the night's gunplay is not yet known. In some quarters it is believed that the gunmen were employed by Wang Ching-wei's supporters to terrorize the Chinese newspapers, especially since the *Chinese-American Daily News* had that morning published an attack on Wang Ching-wei by a prominent member of the Kuomintang, Dr. Wong Wen-hou. The theory was also advanced that the shootings might have been an act of revenge for the shooting of two "Ta Tao" policemen by S.M.P. officers on Stone Bridge a few days previously.

Japanese Blame Chungking

A spokesman at the Japanese press conference two days later said the Japanese Navy had information that the terrorists were acting under orders of the Chungking government and were closely affiliated with Communist elements. Asked what could have been the objective of the terrorists in that case, he said it had been suggested that it was "an attempt to create an uproar in the International Settlement in order to discredit the British-dominated Shanghai Municipal Police, in view of the weakening of the British policy in the Far East."

Captain Wilson's funeral took place on July 26 at Bubbling Well cemetery, with several hundred people in attendance. A firing party from the U.S. Fourth Marines fired volleys at the graveside in farewell to an old China hand who enjoyed exceptional popularity.

British Rail Employees Dismissed in N. China

All British staff members of the Peiping-Liaoning and Tientsin-Pukow Railways were dismissed by the Japanese authorities as from July 1, according to a report in the *Sin Wen Pao* on July 19. The two railways were built with British capital and according to the relevant agreements a number of British accountants, engineers, and staff members were to be employed by the lines.

The newspaper also reported that contracts concluded with British firms for the transportation of goods on the two railways have been cancelled by the North China Railway Company.

Drive is on Against British Missionaries

Extending their anti-British drive in China, the Japanese military have lately been turning their attention to British missionaries, especially in Shansi province, the *North-China Daily News* reported on July 21. In Shansi, the paper said, about a dozen China Inland Mission workers had been driven from Linfeng and Hungtung. Details were lacking, but it was learned that several of those driven out had arrived in Peiping.

The missionaries, the report said, had not been injured, but before leaving their posts in the two Shansi cities they had been under threat of mob violence. At Hungtung considerable damage was done by local riff-raff to the interior of the mission premises.

According to reports from Peiping the campaign against the British missionaries is inspired by the Japanese authorities, many of the local Chinese having been forced to adopt an anti-British attitude in face of Japanese threats. The so-called crowds of demonstrators that rushed the mission compounds, the reports add, consisted mainly of Chinese policemen dressed as coolies with a few extra hired riff-raff from the streets.

These mobs broke into the premises ostensibly for the purpose of searching for compromising correspondence with guerrillas and for arms, neither of which were found. At the same time the mobs took the opportunity to do a little looting on their own behalf, many small articles being removed as they ransacked the various rooms. After the looters had completed their work police guards were placed around the premises by the Japanese authorities.

Hongkong's China Trade Declines by $100,000,000

Hongkong's China trade during the first six months of this year declined, compared with the same period of last year, by almost $100,000,000, according to official statistics released by the Hongkong Government July 20. The decline is almost entirely attributable to the Japanese capture of Canton and Kongmoon and to trade restrictions along the China coast.

Wang Launches Campaign

(Continued from page 266)

Pledging their support for the war of resistance, a delegation representing the various aboriginal tribes in north-western Szechwan recently arrived at Chungking to petition the government for permission to participate actively in the military operations. Interviewed by the press, the leader of the delegation said that thousands of aborigines in north-western Szechwan, inspired by the government's determination to resist the Japanese invasion and defend the national territory, are eager to go to the front for active service and to lay down their lives for the welfare of the State.

By order of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, commander-in-chief of the government forces in the 4th (Kwangtung-Kwangsi) War Zone, has instructed the various military units in Kwangtung to assist the farmers in reaping the summer harvest.

Did Richard Halliburton Find His Great Adventure?

BY E. B. GARNETT

(Kansas City Star)

AS days pass with no further word concerning the fate of Richard Halliburton, friends of the young author, lecturer and traveler find their fears growing that he at last has met at the end of his self-styled "Royal Road to Romance" that final experience of life, which perhaps subconsciously came to his mind as he entitled the second of his popular books, "The Glorious Adventure."

The prophetic title becomes more dramatic, if we must assume its author met death in the great storm in the Pacific that engulfed his Chinese junk last March. One recalls the poignant, yet philosophically comforting words of a great American dramatist, Charles Frohman, who was drowned on the last voyage of the torpedoed Lusitania, May 7, 1915:

"Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure of life."

What apparently has been the adventure-loving Richard Halliburton's last venturesome exploit was deliberately planned. Years ago he had called himself a modern Ulysses. Immediately after being graduated from Princeton in 1921, he set out to be one. On one voyage, in the course of his re-living of the "Odyssey," he attempted to enliven the crossing—made dull by the absence of Circe and no trace of the giant Polyphemus—with a swim from Scylla to Charybdis in the Aegean sea. "Sailors," he afterward reported, "tied a heavy shark rope under my arms so that they could haul me in promptly when they spied a shark. We saw no sharks, but the rope tangled up in my legs and I nearly drowned."

Perhaps His Last Adventure

That, however, was just a minor adventure. His last was conceived more than a year ago. He went to New York last year to get the approval of the Consolidated News Features, the syndicate that distributed his material for publication in The Star and other newspapers. The syndicate's manager, Horace Epes, listened with some misgivings as the adventurer unfolded his daring plan—to buy or borrow a junk in a Chinese harbor, sign up a crew and sail across the Pacific to San Francisco, timing the arrival of his colorful little craft to coincide with the opening of the world's fair on Treasure Island. The syndicate looked upon the venture as foolhardy, but Halliburton was not to be dissuaded.

Hadn't he accomplished other seemingly impossible feats and lived to tell the stories to his millions of readers? Hadn't he climbed the dormant volcano, Fujiyama, in Japan, alone in winter, when no one else ever tried it? Hadn't he, like Leander, the ancient, swum the Hellespont? And hadn't he photographic proof that he had once at Chichen Itza dived 175 feet into a well where sacrificial virgins had been tossed? No, he felt quite sure that everything would be all right in crossing the ocean in a junk. The Amoy had had a safe crossing in 1922, and the Hummel-Hummel a few years later. It was quite possible.

So, undaunted and not listening to any who tried to discourage him, he arrived in China early last winter to get a junk.

Lost Adventurer

Richard Halliburton

"It was at San Francisco seeing a schooner, years ago, with its great wings spread, sailing out through the Golden Gate, that first made me want to go to sea," Halliburton wrote to The Star in an article published last January 29. "My heart went straight aboard her and, until this day, it's never come home—for long. That beautiful, beckoning schooner gave me ideas. I soon found myself signed up as a seaman on the next best thing—a tramp freighter, which took me to Egypt and Greece, Arabia and the East Indies. This voyage was filled with adventure as any young seaman could wish. Yet all the time I felt dissatisfied, because my freighter had no sails, no beauty to equal the full-rigged grace of the sailing craft we sometimes met.

"I spent several years in wandering by sea and land. These travels at last brought me to China. And in the harbor of Foochow I found my first true love again—ships with sails. Not just one or a dozen, but hundreds. The harbor was alive with sails. These ships, this time, were not schooners, but something far more wonderful and exciting than that. They were junks. And they had, for me, an immediate and tremendous appeal.

His Resolve to Build His Dream-Ship

"No ship I'd ever seen before had such glorious, bright colored sails as these Chinese craft, or such carved, up-soaring castles on the poops, or such gay and gaudy dragon-pictures on the sterns. Then and there I resolved to buy one at the first opportunity and sail it up and down the seven seas. And now the opportunity has come. As I write, I'm on my way back to China with a group of American comrades to build a junk just like the gaudy, graceful ships I saw in Foochow.

"Those Foochow junks were seventy five feet long with a 20-foot beam. So ours must be. Their sails were great yellow fans of straw matting. Our sails must be of matting, too. On the stern of my junk there must be whole flocks of painted birds and all the goddesses in the Chinese heaven. . . . The name? I chose that long ago—the Sea Dragon."

So, at last, after many trials and tribulations, Halliburton's Sea Dragon was launched.

"Our party of junkmen left America divided on one very important point—an auxiliary engine," he reported in The Star February 26, probably a month after his article was written. "Should we install an engine or not? Captain Welch (whom Halliburton had engaged as skipper) vowed he'd have no engine aboard—he'd sail the blankety-blank junk across. And had we not been limited in time, and had our sailing season not been midwinter, I would have agreed. But I had a schedule to meet—we were expected in San Francisco on a certain date. And we would be sailing across the lonely, un-Pacific ocean in January and February. So we brought along a small engine despite the captain's protests.

Scant Fuel for the Engine

"However, after providing quarters for a crew of twelve and storage space for ten weeks' food supply, we had so little room for fuel tanks that the engine can be used only in the worst emergencies. If we can manage to get home without using it at all, so much the better."

From that it appears, like Will Rogers and the valiant Amelia Earhart, both lost in trying to cross parts of the Pacific, Richard Halliburton became incautious and took chances. Yet he appears complacent in this concluding paragraph of his February 26 article:

"We'll be twelve aboard, all American; the captain, engineer, radioman, seven seamen including myself, a cook and a cabin boy. And because one solitary mascot would make the total thirteen, which superstitious seamen regard with horror, we're taking along two mascots—a pair of white Chinese kittens. This means that the Sea Dragon will be responsible for twelve souls and (counting the cats) thirty lives."

Superstition or not, ill luck overtook the Sea Dragon on its first attempt of the voyage. The junk left Hong Kong the first week in February and a few days later ran into a severe storm off the island of Formosa. So the gorgeous craft, somewhat battered, returned to port for repairs. It put to sea again, March 4, bound for San Francisco, and was last heard from the 23rd of that month when Capt. Dale Collins, chief officer of the Dollar liner President Coolidge, received this wireless message from Capt. Jack Welch of the Sea Dragon:

SOUTHERLY GALES. SQUALLS, LEE RAIL UNDER WATER WET BUNKS. HARD TACK. BULLY BEEF. HAVING WONDERFUL TIME. WISH YOU WERE HERE INSTEAD OF ME.

That was all, although the Coolidge spoke to the Sea Dragon again and again for several days. But no answer came. Captain Collins of the Coolidge reported that on the following day after receiving Welch's message his ship, about 1,000 miles from Midway island, ran into very heavy weather with waves fifty feet high. He said the Sea Dragon's position was about 400 miles from the Coolidge at that time and the junk probably would have been lashed by the same storm.

The rest is silence, as concerns the fate of the Sea Dragon.

A Mother Clings to Hope

Still from Memphis and the home where Richard Halliburton lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Halliburton, comes word that the mother, while deeply concerned, has not given up hope that her son is alive.

"I haven't given up hope, although I've always known that some day my son must die," was Mrs. Halliburton's quiet comment last Thursday given to John Hutchinson of the staff of the Commercial-Appeal and dispatched to The Star. "I taught him when he was a small boy always to have courage; to live without fear. And I learned years ago to feel the same way about his adventures. I have never anticipated his death."

So, under a strain that would have broken many mothers, this one goes about her usual activities with serenity. She speaks calmly of her son and his possible fate. Only her close friends understand how she misses the adventurous boy about whom, long ago, she learned the futility of worry. Always she has shown great faith in his self-sufficiency. Maternal pride is barely concealed as she recalls how he entertained millions of readers by writing of his glorious adventures —climbing the Matterhorn, swimming the Hellespont and the Panama Canal, and crossing the Alps with an elephant, as did Hannibal. And she takes hope by recalling that in coming safely through all these hazardous feats he was missing for many weeks once before, and yet he made safe return. That was fourteen years ago, when he swam the Hellespont. Then, after almost everyone had given him up as lost, the crew of a Turkish sailing vessel fished him out of the sea after a violent squall had blown him for miles through the Dardanelles.

Richard Halliburton's Junk

This picture of the Sea Dragon, in which Richard Halliburton attempted to cross the Pacific, appeared in the Kansas City Star.

Loath to Believe He's Dead

The Turks, confirmed in their belief in "crazy Americans," set him on the shore at Troy, where he stayed for several days until he could get a ship for Constantinople. So the melancholy search for his body ended when he came bounding into the Turkish capital displaying a gorgeous new coat of tan and introducing himself with a broad grin.

After that, it became the rule of Richard Halliburton's agents, business associates and friends never to believe him dead until Halliburton himself admitted it.

At this writing, however, the long silence seems to be a tacit admission of the grim fact. It has been eight weeks and two days since the typhoon off Midway island that silenced the radio of the Chinese junk. What, then, is the fate of the gay adventurer, his gallant devil-may-care captain and crew?

"Hope abides in the stout but shaken hearts of Richard Halliburton's parents." The Star was advised yesterday by the Memphis correspondent, "that the United States navy's air forces may be able to find the missing junk and its crew.

Renewed pledges of aid from the state and navy departments were given to Wesley Halliburton, Richard's father, who was in Washington this week."

But the North American Newspaper Alliance, which controls the syndicate for which Halliburton wrote, advised The Star last week:

"Richard Halliburton is generally believed to have drowned and hope has been abandoned for him."

However, Wilfred Cromwell, the adventuring author's agent in San Francisco, recently advised Mr. and Mrs. Halliburton in Memphis:

"I'll just about give up if the junk still is unreported by June 1, but not until then at least. If the storm carried away the main-mast and disabled the junk's engine the boat still could make sixty or seventy miles a day under other rigging. The crew had food for ninety days."

In Memphis, Mr. and Mrs. Halliburton are widely known as a quiet, dignified couple. They are not wealthy, but have a comfortable and tastefully furnished home, noticeably stocked with books. Neither seems to have been the source of Richard's roving spirit, as both are home bodies.

Mr. Halliburton is a realtor. Mrs. Halliburton is a member and former president of the Nineteenth Century club, one of the largest women's clubs in the South. She is well read, particularly in psychology, which she teaches at the club. She takes an interest in flower gardening, and in displaying in her home the dozens of mementoes her son has sent her from the world's faraway nooks.

The Halliburtons had another son, Wesley, jr. He died years ago from a strained heart injured in athletics.

When He Came Home to Write?

Richard Halliburton and his mother have always been real companions and indeed the three of the Halliburtons are known in Memphis for their deep affection for one another. Richard always turned home eagerly from his trips to strange lands. It was there that he could find peace, and rest from his travels and it was there he did much of his writing.

While Richard was away at school he wrote often to his parents. Mrs. Halliburton prizes particularly a letter in which he said:

"We have much to be thankful for. Besides being close relatives, we are such good friends, Mother."

"I have always valued our great friendship above all else," Mrs. Halliburton said. "Richard has been nothing but a source of joy to me all his life. He was a regular boy, and sometimes I worried about him, but, all in all, he has been a perfect son to his mother."

It is said that she never seemed to have tried to talk her son out of going adventuring. There were times (for instance when, before the days of safe trans-Atlantic flights, he proposed an air trip from New York to Paris) that she showed her concern, but she always was convinced that her son should do whatever his determination indicated.

Richard Halliburton had so many thrilling adventures that his mother ceased to be alarmed at them. She once described his first escapade as having "scared me to death."

"When he was only 5 years old his pony jumped a fence and threw him off," she related. "Richard's foot was caught in a stirrup. The horse must have dragged him nearly a mile. When the animal stopped, Richard got up, brushed himself off and remounted.

"After that wild ride his life was one escapade after another. Only the most dangerous things appealed to him, even in his play."

Ran Away at 17 and Apologized

His first real adventure began when he ran away from home at 17. He was to have a week-end visit with relatives in Brownsville, Tenn., where he was born January 9, 1900.

"I took him to the station myself, and thought it queer that he should stand on the platform and wave until I could no longer see him," Mrs. Halliburton said. "The next day, the boy he was to visit called the house and asked for Richard, so we knew something was wrong."

It was four days later that the troubled parents heard from their son. He wrote that he was in New Orleans and headed for Europe.

"I knew you wouldn't want me to go," he scribbled. "So I took the matter in my own hands. I never disobeyed you, and I haven't this time."

He stayed in France eight months, making a living by teaching English to two children.

Halliburton spent his childhood in Memphis. He went to Memphis university school, and then, when he was 15, was sent to prep school in Lawrenceville, N. J., graduating in 1917. He then entered Princeton. The next summer he joined the Princeton naval unit, but was discharged in the winter and went back to school.

Studies were too tame. He shipped from New Orleans again, as an ordinary seaman, and spent a year wandering about Paris and the back roads of Europe. He returned to Princeton, and in 1921 took his degree.

In that class at Princeton, Halliburton became a close friend of Irvine O. Hockaday of Kansas City (now a resident partner of Harris Upham & Co.) who was one of his roommates. And to Mr. Hockaday and three other classmates, "Dick" Halliburton dedicated his first book, "The Royal Road to Romance," published in 1925.

That first volume definitely reveals Richard Halliburton's ebullient spirit. He had such a zest for life, romantic adventure and youthful enthusiasm that some of his fellow students laughed at him. But he ignored their ribbing. He as his publisher proclaimed on the book jacket, would waste no time in traveling that royal road "in which a gay young romanticist goes laughing and beating and fighting his vagabond way into the glamorous corners of the world.

"When he came out of college he told the family he'd like to go abroad, around the world, maybe. His father said, 'All right, buy the Aquitania, here's the money.' But this wasn't the idea. He didn't want to go de luxe, but on his own, even on his uppers....He was very young, very strong, very eager and very brash. Whatever was forbidden, that he wanted. Confidence and courage were his companions; a poet dwelt in his soul, a vagabond in his heart."

"I looked behind me at my four roommates bent over their desks dutifully grubbing their lives away," this vagabond and gay cavalier wrote in his first book concerning those final days at Princeton. "A rebellion against the prosaic mold into which all five of us were being poured, rose up inside me. The thought of my roommates back in that penitentiary room made me shout with impatience. Except Irvine, they were so restrained, so infallible, so super-sane, so utterly indifferent to the divine madness of the spring moonlight.

"All the afternoon of that day I had spent in the woods beside Stony Brook, lost in a volume of 'Dorian Gray.' And now, as I tramped downhill to the lake, I began to recite aloud to the trees and the stars, lines from it that had burned themselves into my memory:

"'Realize your youth while you have it'...the sound of my own voice startled me, but the woods echoed back the phrase approvingly, so I took courage. 'Don't squander the gold of your days, listening to the tedious, or giving your life away to the ignorant and the common. Live! Live the wonderful life that is in you. Be afraid of nothing.... Youth! Youth! There is absolutely nothing in the world but youth.'"

As He Yearned for Romance

And so on and on, with an exclamation point, which could not half express his wild enthusiasm, after almost every sentence.

"The romantic—that was what I wanted," he continued in that first chapter of "The Royal Road to Romance." He hungered for the romance of the sea and foreign ports and foreign smiles. "I wanted to follow the prow of a ship, any ship, and sail away, perhaps to China..."

(Could the carefree Dick Halliburton have known how prophetic that sentence was to become in the long, sad days of a spring eighteen years later?)

"I hungered for the romance of great mountains," the young author of age-old dreams wrote, pouring forth all the soul of the youth hearkening to the vague, distant Circe, siren of wanderlust. "From childhood I had dreamed of climbing Fujiyama and the Matterhorn, and had planned to charge Mount Olympus in order to visit the gods that dwelled there. I wanted to swim the Hellespont where Lord Byron swam, float down the Nile in a butterfly boat, make love to a pale Kashmiri maiden beside the Shalimar, dance to the castanets of Granada gypsies, commune in solitude with the moonlit Taj Mahal, hunt tigers in a Bengal jungle—try everything once."

Nearly all these things, Halliburton did, and more besides. He sold personal effects from his college room, made his way to New York and shipped as an ordinary seaman on a freighter for Hamburg. Returning from his wandering after a year or more, he finished the manuscript of his adventures and offered it to the book publishers. Nine rejected it before the tenth, the Bobbs, Merrill company, Indianapolis, adjudged it as something for popular appeal and published it in 1925.

Their judgment was supported quickly by the public. Within a few months 100,000 copies of "The Royal Road to Romance" were sold at $5 each. After that the reading public virtually devoured Halliburton's stories of meanderings and brave and strange adventures all over the world. His books still sell at the rate of 100,000 volumes a year and additional articles began syndication four years ago in fifty American newspapers with a combined circulation of more than 9 million.

Such an output for a writer usually with little except his own exploits to write about, is nice work if he can get it, and Halliburton got it. Yet, proclaimed as an egotist with extraordinary conceit, those who knew him recall him only as a shy, very quiet, soft-spoken young man. He lived well, but was too well-bred apparently to show evidence of flaunting his fame or prosperity. He had a penthouse apartment in New York and a glass-and-concrete home in California on a 1,000-foot mountain top overlooking the ocean. But when the fever of writing was upon him he usually tried to get under the parental roof in Memphis where he could work among his old friends on the book shelves of his father's library and enjoy the fried chicken that came from his mother's kitchen, like a homey epicure too often surfeited by Moscow's over-famed caviar or the *pate de foie gras* of Paris.

Too Restless for Matrimony

He never married, this young man who avowedly gave his life to romantic exploits—but for him it seemed to be romance in the abstract. He once explained that he suffered from incurable wanderlust and was therefore too restless for matrimony.

While the reading public seemingly never grew tired of Halliburton's books and newspaper articles, he was a target for other adventurers and travelers who seemed to resent most the fact that his scurryings about the globe were to him "pure fun" and had no such encumbrances as science, exploration, a hunt for buried treasure or discovery of raw materials. Many sniped at him for publicizing himself so persistently, but the fact seems to have been that Halliburton wanted adventure and also wanted to live well. And he knew, apparently, what the public likes to read.

How He Forestalled the Doubters

That, however, did not prevent those who didn't like him sniping at him from all quarters for a lack of veracity in his stories. To that accusation, Halliburton made strenuous denial. The snipers declared he never went where he said he had been, so he developed a habit of having himself photographed at each site. At Chichen Itza, when he thought he was having himself photographed as he made his 175-foot dive into the well, the photographer missed the shot. Nothing would satisfy Halliburton then, although his ribs felt fairly cracked by that time, but to do the high dive all over again.

For that matter, he brought photographic records back with him from one of his first unusual adventures before writing his book. Returning from Japan a year or so before "The Royal Road to Romance" was published, the bronzed, tall and slender young man called on the Sunday editor of The Star. This editor long since might have forgotten the details of his first meeting with Richard Halliburton that day, except that the young man displayed some attractive photographs of Fujiyama and offered a story relating how he had climbed the mountain in winter. The photographs and the story were accepted and published and not recalled until the Halliburton book came out with these sentences in the final chapter:

"By foregoing a Pullman half-way, I got to Denver. Here I was the guest of Governor and Mrs. S.—— with whose son I had roomed at Princeton. Introduction from my host to the Rocky Mountain Times caused its worthy editor to buy my Fujiyama story. However, fifteen dollars was all he would offer. The ticket to Kansas City cost $16—so I borrowed a dollar from the governor and reached this new destination. The Kansas City Star was more generous, asking if I would accept $40 for my Fujiyama story. I would!

"Better far than this good fortune was finding my original comrade of this story, the man with whom I'd left America, bicycled across Germany, climbed the Matterhorn and the Trocadero—Irvine Hockaday—at home. He had preceded me around the world, and reached Kansas City, where he lived, nine months before. For three days and nights we never stopped talking, for his adventures had been as dramatic as mine, and each was impatient to hear how the other had fared."

Riding high on the wave of such popularity in authorship, Halliburton began to devote part of his time to lecturing. His last public appearance in Kansas City was at Ivanhoe Temple the night of March 30, 1936. Before that engagement he was entertained here by his former classmate at Princeton, Mr. Hockaday. The college friends had another brief reunion here last December when Halliburton stopped in Kansas City a few hours on his way to San Francisco to sail away to China and perhaps into the Unknown.

U.S. Navy Man Beaten By Sentry in Hankow

R. A. Baker, acting pay clerk of the *U.S.S. Guam* was given a beating in Hankow by a Japanese sentry on July 22, according to a *United Press* report. The warrant officer was walking along the Bund, on what the sentry apparently considered the wrong side of the street, when the incident occurred. He was in the French Concession and approaching the boundary of Special Administrative District 2 when he was almost run down by a Japanese military staff car which swerved on to the sidewalk.

Mr. Baker jumped aside to avoid being struck and had barely recovered his balance when he found himself confronted by a Japanese sentry at the entrance to S.A.D. 2. The sentry struck him with his rifle. A struggle ensued and the American suffered abrasions on his face and arms. The sentry called a guard and Baker was taken to the Landing Party Headquarters, where he was detained for four hours.

The *United Press* report said that the sentry involved in this incident had previously been tapping foreigners on the head and demanding that they remove their hats when passing his post.

Protest on Sakhalin Rejected by Moscow

Soviet-Japanese relations, none too friendly for some time past, were subjected to additional strain this week as Moscow rejected a Japanese protest against alleged oppression of Japanese concessionaries in northern Sakhalin. A *Transocean* report from Moscow on July 20 declared that the Soviet Government was considering the advisability of cancelling the Japanese concessions. By way of rejoinder, Japan's Navy Minister, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, announced in Tokyo on July 24 that the Japanese Fleet would shortly stage a demonstration under conditions approximating those which would prevail in war time "in order to intimate clearly Japan's readiness to protect her vital oil and coal concessions in northern Sakhalin."

The protest which Moscow rejected was contained in a 13-point memorandum dated April 27, 1939. Assistant Foreign Commissar Lozovsky gave the belated Soviet reply on July 24, said the Japanese complaints were unfounded, and brought numerous counter-charges against the Japanese concessionaires. Among these are alleged violations of labor contracts and use of faulty equipment on oil properties, which is said to have resulted in fires.

The most interesting of the Soviet counter-charges state that the concessionaires kept in their warehouses Berdan rifles, powder, a field telescope and other articles the importation of which into the U.S.S.R. is prohibited, also distilling apparatus for making alcohol. These were discovered by a Soviet commission, which also allegedly found that the concessionaires had used rice imported from Japan for illicit distilleries and had sold inferior goods to the workers.

Meanwhile, more fighting has been going on in the Khalka River region on the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolian frontier. In a battle on July 23, the Japanese claimed to have routed a large Soviet force, which allegedly left behind 60 tanks and armored cars on the bank of the river in the course of the retreat.

More Big Air Battles

According to *Domei* dispatches, there have been more spectacular air battles along the frontier, with numerous Soviet and Outer Mongol planes shot down. Forty-six Soviet planes were shot down on July 21 over Lake Buir and Balshagar Height. On July 23 another 44 were downed, while the Japanese lost four. On July 24, the Soviets lost another 41 machines and the Japanese one. On July 25 it was claimed that 17 Soviet planes were shot down. According to these claims, the Soviets lost in a five-day period a total of 148 planes to the Japanese five.

A *Tass* report from Moscow on July 23 spoke only of one air battle—on July 21—and claimed that 14 Japanese planes had been shot down, while Mongol-Soviet aviation lost three machines.

Shigeru Sato, special correspondent of the Osaka *Mainichi* newspaper chain, was hit by a Soviet bomb fragment at Balshagar Height on July 23 and killed, according to a *Domei* report.

Shanghai Views on the Arita-Craigie Accord

British Chamber of Commerce and China Association in Shanghai

The accord "indicates that Britain is abandoning her duty, obligations and legal position in China". . . it is "likely to result in the deplorable betrayal of British rights and interests and obligations in China. . . By implication, the agreement recognizes that insults and indignities to Britons in Tientsin, which were referred to by the Premier as intolerable, were justified."

●

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

"There can in the circumstances be nothing in the nature of a diplomatic victory for either side, but a compromise, which, faithfully adhered to by both parties, may have the effect of bettering relations between them, while at the same time doing the Chinese Government no disservice . . . the agreement reached in Tokyo should be regarded as satisfactory from every point of view . . . The rights of none are prejudiced, no principle has been sacrificed, and nothing done which could not have been done with propriety at any time during the last two years."

●

THE CHINA PRESS

"Today all the comments we made on the Munich agreement can be repeated with equal force and relevancy with regard to the Tokyo agreement. We still believe that Britain, in catering to international lawlessness, is merely sacrificing her own honor and interests in a futile effort to defend her empire which can be successfully defended in no other way but by strength of will and backbone."

●

THE SHANGHAI TIMES

"There is nothing inconsistent between British policy and the instructions to British authorities and nationals in China that they should refrain from any acts or measures prejudicial to the attainment of the objects of the Japanese forces. . . If there are some who would prefer to see Britain actually fighting Japan than seeking how best to weather through this Far Eastern storm, there are others—and we think they are by far the wiser—who see in a policy of patience and adjustment a far better prospect of that preservation of rights and interests in which we are all mutually interested."

●

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY

"This is a hazardous time to run against such a flood of opinion but we are going to take a chance on looking for a brighter side. To put the matter flatly, we do not see in the Arita-Craigie memorandum on 'work in progress' any such final and binding significance as is read into it by Japan's wishful thinking and by the interpretations of Japanese statesmen."

The Invaders Find That the Bird Has Flown

This biting pictorial comment on the "progress" of Japan's campaign in China is by the famous British cartoonist, Low. Britain is now apparently going to help Japan gain that victory which the Island Empire has striven for in vain for more than two and a half years.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS:

NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, GENEVA, OSAKA AND HONGKONG

Nippon Planes Bomb Chungking Once More

Chungking was subjected to another Japanese air raid on the night of July 24. The *United Prss* account of the attack said that the staff of the French Embassy and almost the entire corps of foreign newspaper correspondents narrowly escaped death as bombs dropped in the vicinity of their homes. One bomb dropped within 50 yards of the French Embassy, while two others exploded within 25 yards of a new hotel housing the offices of *United Press, Havas, D.N.B., Associated Press* and *Reuters*. The home of a German, G. Gunther, was badly damaged.

The raiders dropped about 60 bombs in all, *United Press* said, adding that only six Chinese planes took to the air for combat while anti-aircraft gunners, though active, were handicapped by cloudy weather and darkness. The *Kuo Min* report said that one of the raiding machines was shot down by Chinese pursuit machines.

Loyang in Honan province was raided on July 19, according to *Domei* and a huge conflagration started. On July 22, the towns of Pingsiang, Ningming, Liuchow and Nanning, all in Kwangsi province, were raided. Kian, in Kiangsi, was raided again on July 25. On the same day, Nanning (Kwangsi) got its second bombing in two days.

Wuchang, one of the Wuhan tri-cities, was raided by two Chinese air squadrons on July 23, according to a *Kuo Min* report from Chungking, which claimed that nine grounded Japanese planes were destroyed and a gasoline depot hit and set afire.

Evacuation Said Ordered

According to a *Domei* report from Hankow on July 23, the evacuation of Shasi and Ichang, Yangtsze River ports in Hupeh province, has been ordered by the garrison commander, Lieut.-Gen. Wang Hsiu-shen, in anticipation of Japanese attacks. Chinese merchants, the agency said, were fleeing up the Yangtsze and to Changteh, west of Tungtinghu, and only a handful of businessmen were left in Shasi.

Japanese naval forces effected a landing at Swabue, 70 miles northeast of Hongkong, on July 20 and were reported to be advancing toward Haifeng. A Chungking report on July 22 claimed that Chinese troops in the region had been reinforced and that the invaders had been driven from Swabue. The Japanese ridiculed this claim. Swabue is on the coast of Kwangtung, about half way between Hongkong and Swatow.

Fighting is still proceeding in Shansi province. Chinese reports claim that the Japanese advance has not only been held up, but that Chinese troops have recaptured several towns lost previously to the invaders. The *Shun Pao* declared on July 23 that the Japanese attach the greatest importance to the Shansi campaign, as indicated by the fact that they have halted military activity on other fronts. Shansi, the paper declared, is the center of China, and if the Japanese do not occupy the entire province, they can never control North China.

Chungking Said Issuing Reconstruction Loan

The second instalment of the Reconstruction Loan for the 28th Year of the Republic (1939) will be issued on Aug. 1, it was announced at the Ministry of Finance at Chungking on July 25.

The Reconstruction Loan is issued in order to raise funds to finance various enterprises of reconstruction. The total amount of the loan is fixed at $600 millions, national currency. The first instalment of the loan, amounting to $300 millions, was issued on April 1. The second instalment will be of the same amount. The bonds are issued at their full face value. The loan bears interest at 6 per cent per annum. Interest will be paid on the first instalment on Sept. 30 and March 31 of each year; and on the second instalment on Jan. 31 and July 31 of each year.

Chinese Currency Still on Decline

Still lacking support from the Anglo-Chinese Currency Stabilization Fund in Hongkong, the exchange value of the Chinese dollar has continued to decline following its spectacular dive on July 18. On Wednesday of this week, one United States dollar was selling in Shanghai for 12 Chinese dollars, with every indication that a still further decline was in store.

Obviously helping the decline is the Anglo-Japanese agreement reached in Tokyo at the beginning of this week. The belief prevails that, despite apparent assurances to the contrary given by Prime Minister Chamberlain in the House of Commons on Monday, there will be no more British support for China's currency, since Britain, having embarked on negotiations with Japan, will not want to do anything which might anger the Japanese and perhaps cause a rupture of the Tokyo parleys.

The puppet Hua Hsing Commercial Bank has divorced its notes from *fapi* and pegged them at an exchange value of 6d. against the pound sterling, according to a *Domei* report. On July 15, five days prior to the "divorce," the agency said that circulation of Hua Hsing notes in central China had reached a total of Yuan 949,167.20, an increase of Yuan 341,738 as compared with June 30. In view of the continuing slump of the Chinese national currency, Hua Hsing notes were expected to gain in circulation still more rapidly.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, according to a *Reuter* report, declared in the House of Commons on July 25, during a debate on the further fall in the Chinese dollar, "that no representations had been made to the bank which had its headquarters in London and whose Branch in Shanghai was alleged to be cooperating with the Japanese authorities in weakening the Chinese exchange fund."

This inferred that the British Government was to some extent acquiescing in the wrecking of China's currency, in which connection it is of interest to recall a statement made in Hongkong last February 25 at the annual meeting of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. T. O. Pearce, the chairman, referring to the Sino-Japanese hostilities, said that "things are drifting dangerously and the gap will grow more and more difficult to bridge unless mediation is attempted soon."

Thus the largest and most influential British bank in this part of the world went on record as favoring that policy of appeasement upon which the British Government has now apparently embarked in the Far East. Whether this was the bank Sir John Simon referred to in the Commons must remain a matter of speculation. The only other British banks in Shanghai are the Chartered Bank and the Mercantile Bank.

Neutrality Chasm

Siebel in Richmond Times-Dispatch

Important Nippon Group On the Way to Germany

Headed for what may prove to be history-making military and political conversations in Berlin and Rome, two of the highest Japanese military leaders passed through Shanghai this week aboard the s.s. *Kashima Maru*.

The visitors were: Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi, former War Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China and at present member of the Supreme War Council, and Admiral Mineo Osumi, former Navy Minister and presently also a member of the Supreme War Council.

The two military leaders were accompanied by a large suite. Also aboard the liner was Mr. Takashi Isaka, one of Japan's leading industrialists and financiers.

Together with Mr. Ginjiro Fujiwara, president of the Japan Industrial Federation and another leading industrialist, Mr. Isaka, according to authoritative information, is to sign an extensive commercial agreement with Germany early in November.

While ostensibly the four Japan leaders are traveling to Germany at the personal invitation of Herr Adolf Hitler to attend the 11th Congress of the Nazi party at Nuremberg on Sept. 11, it was believed that the group is charged with the mission of formalizing a comprehensive alliance between Japan and her totalitarian partners in Europe.

Ott Seeks Opening of Consulate in Seoul

Major-Gen. Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Japan, arrived in Seoul, Korea, on July 22 and conferred with Gen. Jiro Minami, Governor-General, regarding the opening of a German consulate in that city, *Domei* reported. He was accompanied by Herr Wilhelm Wagner, German Minister to Manchukuo.

Rev. Holland Safe; Letter is Received

Breaking almost six weeks' silence regarding the whereabouts and alleged detention by the Japanese of the Rev. W. L. Holland, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church in Nanchang, it was announced at a press conference on July 22 by the Japanese liaison officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Utsonimiya, that the missionary "is and always has been living in the compound of the Nanchang hospital."

The report, "carried by an American news agency," concerning Mr. Holland's detention and the subsequent mystery regarding his whereabouts, Colonel Utsonimiya declared, "originated in Hankow and was purposely designed by some party to involve the United States and Japan in a dispute."

He stated that the report had been officially denied by Japanese garrison headquarters in Nanchang and in Hankow. Furthermore, the Japanese staff officer from Nanchang, who was now in Hankow, "expressed great surprise at the report, because Mr. Holland is maintaining friendly contact with the Japanese and is receiving supplies through the Japanese military authorities.

Invited to Dinners

"The general commanding the Japanese forces in Nanchang," Colonel Utsonimiya went on, "often has Mr. Holland to dinner and the missionary, in turn, often invites the general."

In reply to a question on the seeming "conspiracy of silence" by the Japanese regarding Mr. Holland's whereabouts recently, Colonel Utsonimiya said that the friendly relations between the Japanese and the American were taken as a matter of course and, until the matter became "noisy," there had appeared no reason for alarm.

An official of the local American Consulate-General confirmed the fact that a letter from the Rev. W. L. Holland had been received by the American Consulate in Hankow.

Although he refused to reveal the contents of the letter, he stated that it was "of a reassuring nature."

The letter, dated July 6, said that Mr. Holland was well and that his house had not been searched by Japanese authorities. The Japanese authorities have agreed to allow an American consular official to visit Mr. Holland in Nanchang.

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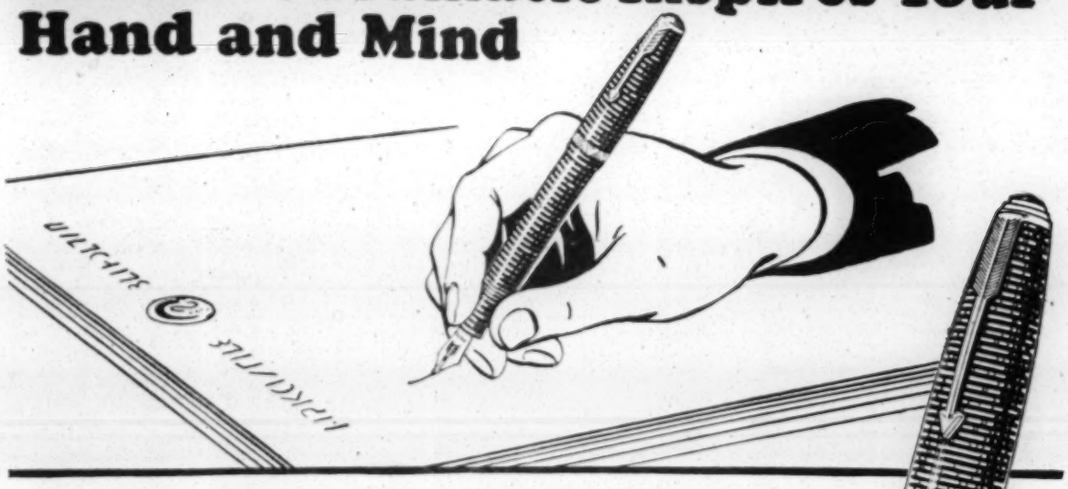

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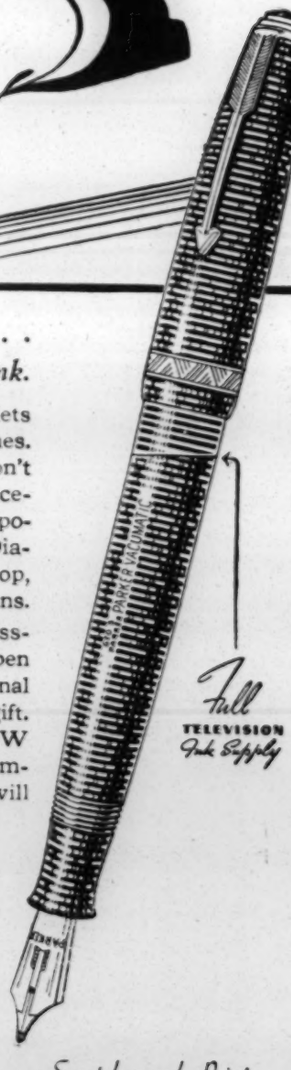

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Army and Navy Men in Japanese Politics

BY HIDEO ISA

(Translated from the Nippon Hyoron, July, 1939)

TIME was when the political parties in this country enjoyed such prestige that interference in politics by the military was regarded as taboo. It was absolutely necessary in those days for any military man, who aspired to be a politician, to have close relations with the political parties, if not indeed to renounce his profession and turn a party man. For this reason, only a few army or navy men evinced interest in politics for several score years from the middle of the Keiji era, when the system of constitutional government was adopted in this country, right down to the beginning of the present era of Showa. With the exception of the late General Prince Aritomo Yamagata, one of the Elder Statesmen of the Meiji Restoration, only a handful of generals and admirals attained the premiership in the heyday of political parties. As a matter of fact, it might be said that no portfolios but War or Navy were held by men in actual service.

Militarists to the Fore

A change was brought about by the Manchurian Incident and the May 15 Affair in which Premier Inukai was assassinated; party government began to crumble down. It now became customary for an army or a navy man to form a cabinet. Thus we had the Saito, Okada and Hayashi cabinets one after another. Prince Konoye was, it is true, an exception to this rule. So is Baron Hiranuma, the present Premier. But then, Prince Konoye had at one time two generals and one admiral as cabinet members, besides the service ministers; namely, Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu, Home Minister, General Baron Araki, Education Minister (who is still holding the same post), and General Kazushige Ugaki, Foreign Minister. Not only is this tendency discernible in the present Hiranuma administration, but it has become more marked still. Everybody knows that the so-called Five-Minister Conference is a conference attended generally by the Premier, the Finance Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Ministers of War and Navy. But it is the service ministers that lead the conference. All this is proof enough that the military in this country has come to enjoy the right of speaking in the domain of politics to an extent considerably greater than before.

Cabinet members are not necessarily statesmen. But the fact of one being a minister of state presupposes some sort of statesmanship. Mention will therefore be made in this short article mainly of those soldier-politicians who held in the past, or are actually holding at present, a portfolio.

Ugaki's Reputation

The most prominent among our soldier-politicians is General Ugaki. His political career certainly shows spots not so bright as might be wished, but there can be little doubt that he still enjoys in some quarters a high reputation as a man of wisdom and winning personality and of political acumen. The only drawback is that he is a bit too advanced in years and that he is a little too much of a politician to be able to keep at a respectable distance those who are out to maintain the political status quo. The circumstance that he, as War Minister, carried out a plan for armament reduction in compliance with the request of the political parties of the day is eloquent of the scope he gave to his political talents. Naturally enough, that incident did not please the Army he represented in the cabinet. In consequence, the tendency has been ever since for the Army to leave Ugaki severely alone, a fact which has often been responsible for his frequent failures to achieve his object.

Among the retired generals who are occupying portfolios in the Hiranuma government is General Kuniaki Koiso, Overseas Minister. The public in this country, if they feel somewhat disappointed in the Premier, are expecting a great deal from General Koiso. He is credited with having made frank remarks, on a train journey, concerning national policies—remarks which one would expect to hear from the Premier. The custom in this country is for some reshufflings to be made in the Army line-up once every half year. These regular changes in the Army personnel convey significance to none but experts. The man in the street could not understand the meaning of the sudden change made in July last year, which involved, among other things, the placing of General Koiso on the reserve list. It was only after Koiso had stepped into the arena of politics as Overseas Minister that the public became aware of the Army's far-sighted policy. Whether General Koiso will prove a successful politician or not remains to be seen.

Only too many are military men who, although they are reputed as being of extraordinary talent while still on the active list, turn out to be nothing out of the common once politics becomes their new field of activity. To this category belong such men as Admiral Keisuke Okada, General Senjuro Hayashi, Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu and General Baron Sadao Araki. That most military men have proved failures as occupants of portfolios other than those of army and navy shows, incidentally, that the way they have in the Army, and for that matter in the Navy, where everything goes like clockwork by order of a commander, is quite different from the custom in the political world.

There is, however, at least one navy man who gained greater popularity as a cabinet member than when he was in active service. That man is Vice-Admiral Dr. Takuo Godo. As a retired vice-admiral, he was appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Hayashi Cabinet. Last October he was appointed president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In recent years he visited Germany twice and studied the workings of Nazi-controlled economy. Now he professes himself a new leader in Japan's finance under wartime controlled capitalism. But his tenure of office as Commerce Minister was not long enough to prove or disprove his

Japanese Stage Anti-British Parade

Press Union photo

Picture shows part of the anti-British parade in Tsingtao on July 10 when Japanese-organized demonstrators hurled stones and firecrackers at British properties in the Shantung port city. The uniformed marchers at the right are members of the Hsin Min Hui or New People's Society.

political ability. Furthermore, he is an unknown quantity as a financial leader.

Hostile to Democracy

Of retired military men who are playing an active part in the world of politics, and not of finance, there are quite a number. Particularly numerous are army men of this type. Such men are always critical of capitalism and the major political parties—but not bent on crushing them. They are definitely hostile to communism, socialism and democracy. What they are aiming at is a realization of nationalism and totalitarianism.

Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, of journalistic fame, is president of the Nippon Young Men's Party. He participated in this sort of movement quite a long time ago. A great deal is expected from his activity. One of the worst things that can be said about military men devoting themselves to a political movement is that they are apt to be over-conscious of

"Holy Alliance" Marches

Der Angriff, Berlin.

the high positions they held while on the active list. The tendency is, for example, for retired generals or admirals to glory in being addressed as "Your Excellency" and to treat fellow-members of the party they belong to like so many subordinates in the Army or the Navy. In this respect Colonel Hashimoto is fortunate; for he has never enjoyed, as may be inferred from his rank, the title of "Excellency." He seems therefore quite suitable for leadership in a political movement.

Tatekawa Causes Secessions

When the Colonel was called to the front, Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa became acting president of the Nippon Young Men's Party. When he was in active service, Tatekawa had the reputation of being one of the Army's trio, the other two being Heisuke Yanagawa and Kuniaki Koiso, of the same rank. But in his new sphere of activity Tatekawa could not get rid of the "Your Excellency" consciousness; he was even particular about the salutation of the members of the party. As a result, a great many of the better members seceded from the party.

Besides General Tatekawa, there are a good few army and navy men who have entered politics. They are Lieutenant-General Rinzo Todoroki, Major-General Yuhei Matsumoto, Colonel Junichiro Kobayashi, Rear-Admiral Shozaburo Kobayashi, Rear-Admiral Gihachiro Yamashita, etc.

General Matsumoto became president of a rightist political party called the Patriotic Labor-Farmer Party. He is busy going round the country on a lecture tour. The actual power of the party is in the hands of Colonel Kobayashi, who finances it. Accompanying Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, the then president of the Minseito Party, he attended the London Disarmament Conference. On his way back he secured the sales right in Japan of the French steel company M.T.M. Moreover, he married the daughter of the right-hand man of Mr. Kaichiro Nezu, one of our captains of industry. Thus he became a prominent figure in our financial world and is a topshelf leader in several organizations of a nationalist nature.

Kabayashi in Background

Colonel Kobayashi's namesake, Rear-Admiral Shozburo Kobayashi, retired from the Navy soon after the February 26 Incident. He is not connected with any political body properly so-called, but is lending assistance to all interested in the renovation movement, he himself always keeping in the background. He is from the same native prefecture as Tatekawa and Colonel Kobayashi. He is very kind and generous, but is the last man to aspire to be president of a party or of a society.

Admiral Yamashita is secretary-general of the Kodokai (Society of the Imperial Way) which came into being in 1932 with the aforementioned General Todoroki as its president. This organization has quite a number of army and navy men among its members. At the time of its foundation there were as many as 10,000 of them, including several generals. Even now it has no small influence.

If the National Spirit Mobilization Movement, of which we hear a great deal these days, is to be regarded as one of a political nature, then its president, Admiral Ryokitsu Arima and its managing director, Lieutenant-General Kumashichi Tsukushi, may well be looked upon as politicians. But as Admiral Arima is the Chief Priest of the Meiji Shrine, the movement is actually controlled by General Tsukushi.

The House of Peers has several retired military men of considerable influence, but the House of Representatives, as might be expected from the nature of its membership, has very few, the only luminary worthy of note being Major-General (retired) Genkuro Eto. He is chairman of the Nippon Renovation Party and parliamentary councillor of the Department of Overseas Affairs, of which General Koiso is Minister.

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Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanees War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of the Review.

July 9

Openly throwing in his lot with the Japanese, Wang Ching-wei, dismissed Kuomintang deputy chief executive, made a speech over a Japanese radio station in Shanghai, attacking Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the National Government. Accusing Gen. Chiang of leading China to destruction at the bidding of the communists, Wang appealed to Chinese people to support him in his efforts to secure Sino-Japanese peace, based on the three conditions contained in the statement issued by the ex-Japanese premier, Prince Konoye, on December 21, 1938.

Regulations governing the "Emergency Period Excess Profits Tax" announced by the National Government at Chungking. The Regulations provide for payment of the new tax in addition to income tax.

Fighting again broke out in southern Shansi, where some 10,000 Japanese troops on July 6 renewed their offensive, which, however, is meeting vigorous Chinese resistance.

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July 10

Wang Ching-wei named by the Japanese as head of "the orthodox Chinese Nationalist Party" in opposition to the National Government, it was revealed by Lt.-Col. Itsuo Mabuchi, director of the Japanese army press bureau in Shanghai. Wang said planning to organize a puppet federal government of China in Nanking. **Chung Hua Jih Pao,** Wang's organ in Shanghai, resumed publication.

Third Powers should not be interested at present in mediation between China and Japan because even if Japan and China should reach an agreement on the basis of Japanese terms, "there will always be clashes between Japan and the third Powers," said Foreign Minister Wang Lung-hui. Dr. Wang predicted the failure of the forthcoming Anglo-Japanese negotiations in Tokyo on the Tientsin issue.

Fighting continuing in many parts of Shansi, particularly southern Shansi, southeast of Tungpu Railway.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Spear, British Military Attache to China, who was arrested by Japanese military authorities at Kalgan on May 26, will be tried by a special Japanese military court, a Japanese army spokesman at Peiping said today.

Col. Henry L. Stimson, former U.S. Secretary of State, praised the courage of the Chinese people in a message to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. The Canadian League of Peace and Democracy congratulated China on her resistance against Japan.

Chang Jen-li, head of the puppet Hankow municipal government, presented following demands to the authorities of the French Concession in connection with disturbances in the concession on July 7.

1. A formal apology for interfering with a movement for the establishment of a new order in East Asia.
2. The immediate release of arrested members of the "Central China Young Men's Association," detained by the French authorities, and
3. The return to the "Municipality" of Japanese and five-barred flags and handbills seized in the French Concession on July 7.

In addition, Chang openly intimated that the "Special Municipality" would resort to the "isolation" of the French Concession unless the French authorities revised their attitude.

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July 11

Severe engagements reported from Hopei, Shantung, Kiangsu and Kiangsi provinces, but no major battle is taking place on any front, according to military authorities at Chungking. Chungshan, birthplace of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in Kwangtung, attacked by the Japanese and serious fighting raging there.

The British Consulate-General and seven British business firms in Tsingtao stoned and damaged by Japanese and Chinese anti-British demonstrators yesterday. The British warship **Lowestoft** rushed to Tsingtao to protect British nationals and property.

Ivan Luganetz-Orelsky, the Soviet Ambassador to China, killed in a automobile accident near Moscow on July 8, according to **Tass** report. He left China for Moscow several months ago on summons from the Soviet Government.

Important conference said being held at Tsingtao, attended by high Japanese officials and leaders of the puppet Nanking and Peiping regimes. Wang Ching-wei said also present at the meeting. The Japanese plan to establish a "federal government in Japanese-occupied China" said main item on the conference's agenda.

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July 12

Whole-hearted support of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and adherence to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "Three Principles of the People" reiterated in a manifesto issued by the Chinese Communist Party in commemoration of the second anniversary of the war in China.

Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, announced that the Japanese Navy would start operation for the closure of the Fukien harbors of Chuanchow, Tungshan, and Chaoan, beginning at 7 a.m. July 15. All third party vessels in those three harbors asked to evacuate before that time.

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July 13

Wang Keh-min, head of the Peiping regime, who returned to Peiping after attending the Tsingtao conference, declared that the subject of formation of a new joint government for China was not officially discussed at the conference. He denied that Wang Ching-wei was present at the meeting. He added that his "government" was not prepared to issue any statement supporting Wang Ching-wei and that although he agreed with the latter's plans for ending the hostilities, but differed in methods of achieving such an objective.

Three Americans, two women and one man, narrowly escaped death, when their steam launch on the Min River, off Foochow, were machine-gunned by Japanese planes.

Presence of heavy Chinese troops within a radius of about 30 miles from Canton admitted by the Japanese in Canton. According to Japanese sources, there are Chinese concentrations in Tsengshing, Szehui, Fakong, Tunghua and Tungkun under the command of General Li Han-wen. It is also stated that General Pai Chung-hsi has 100,000

Who's Who in China

Gen. Ma Pu-fang, army officer; born at Linghsia, Kansu, 1903; graduated from the Officers' Training Corps of Chinghai; served successively as vice-commander of the 77th Brigade of the 26th Division; commander of the 77th Independent Brigade

馬步芳字子香
Gen. Ma Pu-fang

of Chinghai Army; commander of the 4th Mixed Brigade of Chinghai; commander of the Provisional 1st Division of the 9th Army; commander of the newly-organised 9th Divisjon; commander of the newly-organized 2nd Army; now, Chairman of Chinghai Provincial Government and concurrently Garrison Commander of Southern Chinghai, Commander of the 82nd Army and Commander of the 100th Division; address: Chinghai Provincial Government, Hsiling, Chinghai.

men under his command ready for an attack from West Kwangtung and East Kwangsi.

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July 14

Permanent expulsion from the Kuomintang of Mrs. Wang Ching-wei and Chou Fu-hai (former director of the Central Publicity Department) ordered by the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

Wang Ching-wei said to have its offices in the former residence of Wang Pochun (former minister of communications) on Yu Yuen Road, which was recently confiscated by the Japanese. The building is now being reconditioned and "fortified."

Japanese troops captured Hohawen, Liaochsien and Tsinhsien in Southern Shansi; severe fighting now progressing in Paoai, according to reports received at Chungking.

Two hand-grenades, thrown by unknown persons, exploded in the grounds of the British Consulate-General at Tsingtao. The building was damaged, but no one was hurt.

The Tokyo **Nichi Nichi** report that Sir Archibald Clark Kerr had resigned as British Ambassador to China was officially denied by the British Embassy in Shanghai.

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July 15

Anglo-Japanese negotiations at Tokyo on the Tientsin issue opened this morning between Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador, and Hachiro Arita, the Japanese Foreign Minister. Arita said to have proposed that Britain should announce her intention of co-operating with Japan by recognizing the changes in the Far East.

Chinese circles in Chungking watch the Tokyo talks with interest and concern, all asking the question "how far will Great Britain go in meeting Japanese demands?" It is generally believed that results of the parley will have far-reaching effects on the Far Eastern situation, particularly on the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Requests for the withdrawal of foreign warships and merchant vessels from the harbor of Shan-i in eastern Kwangtung by 7 o'clock a.m. July 18, were sent to third Power diplomatic representatives and Maritime Customs officials by Vice Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Sea Fleet, through Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai.

Air Raid Chief Arrested For Embezz'ement, Fakery

Kao Hsi-chu, chief of the observation department of the air defense organization of Chungking, was arrested last week, according to repotts from the provisional capital which said that he was to face a court-martial on charges of neglect of duty and embezzlement of public funds. The arrested man was said to have given faked reports regarding non-existent observation posts and to have embezzled the funds with which those posts were to have been established.

A Japanese report that Chang Kiangau, Minister of Communications, had been executed, was categorically denied by official quarters in Chungking, *Reuter* reported on July 22.

Silver Seized Aboard British Vessel in North

Silver bullion, weighing 2,750 kilograms and worth $30,000 was confiscated by Customs officials cooperating with the Tientsin Special Municipality police aboard the British steamer *Chang Han* on July 22, according to a *Domei* report.

Sheng Yuan, who said he had been asked by the Chang Yi Native Bank located in the French Concession at Tientsin, to take the silver to Shanghai, was arrested aboard the vessel.

The crew of the British steamer allegedly attempted to prevent the Customs officials and police from searching the ship. They were herded into a room and kept under armed guard until the search was completed.

Soviet Said Granting Big Credits to China

A new credit loan agreement was concluded between China and Soviet Russia recently, according to well-informed financial circles in Hongkong, quoted by the *Sin Wen Pao*. Under the same conditions as those of the Sino-American and Anglo-Chinese credit loan agreements, Soviet Russia will sell China military supplies, machinery and other materials for general reconstruction to the amount of $100,000,000. If necessary, the amount will be increased, the report said. According to another report the credit loan amounts to U.S.$25,000,000 or $250,000,000 according to the present rate of exchange in the Shanghai market.

Soviet Supreme Court Outlaws Ex-Ambassador

M. Raskolnikov, former Soviet Ambassador to Bulgaria, was declared an outlaw by the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. on July 17, according to a *Tass* report from Moscow. The court found that Raskolnikov had deserted his post, joined the camp of "the enemies of the people" and refused to return to the U.S.S.R.

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Men and Events

Another peace and friendship note from the *Miyako-Shimbun* (July 11) "The British Lion is likened to a skinny pup and now presents a sorry picture."

*

Tsang Chi-fang was appointed President of National Northeastern University, according to mandate of the National Government at Chungking on July 20.

*

George Fitch, former secretary of the Foreign Y. M. C. A. at Shanghai and now general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Chungking, was awarded a doctor's degree at the recent commencement exercises at Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio.

*

Harry M. Stuckgold, connected with the Associated Drug Company and Chinese newspaper enterprises, was married on Saturday, July 22, to Miss Tony Robin. The ceremony was said by Judge Milton J. Helmick of the U. S. Court for China.

*

The *Kokumin Shimbun* announced on July 13 that a "large Asia round-table conference" would be held in Tokyo this fall with more than 90 representatives present, "drawn from China, Manchukuo, Inner-Mongolia, Philippines, Siam, India, Burma, Persia, Afghanistan, Iran, Dutch East Indies."

*

The German *Transocean* news service circulated a report from Paris on July 21, alleging that the widows of two French officers were operating an opium-smoking den in a luxurious villa situated on the peninsula of Giens, seaside resort near Toulon in the vicinity of the French Mediterranean naval base. The German report alleged the den was frequented by high army officers.

*

A report circulated in Shanghai last week that Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Communications of the National Government at Chungking, had been detained and then executed, was denied as Japanese propaganda, according to *Reuter* report from Hankow on July 22. Mr. Chang, prior to joining the National Government, was head of the Bank of China in Peiping and later in Shanghai.

*

Dr. Oliver C. Crawford, D. D., member of the East China Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., died at Soochow, Kiangsu, Saturday, July 22, at the age of 69. Funeral services were held at the Grace Church of the American Church Mission in Soochow on Sunday, July 23 and were followed by burial in that city. Dr. Crawford came to China in 1900 and has been engaged in missionary work since.

*

Mrs. Dorothy Simmons, described as a Los Angeles heiress, was awarded a divorce decree by default from Burt O. Simmons of Shanghai at Reno, Nevada, on July 22. Previously Mrs. Simmons had been named as defendant in an action brought by her husband in Los Angeles for separate maintenance. He asked for U.S.$1,500 monthly from his wife's estate, which he estimated as worth U.S.$41,000,000. Mrs. Simmons denied the estimate of the value of her estate and said she received U.S.$1,500 monthly from an annuity.

Since the closing of the port of Wenchow on the Chekiang coast, China has transferred the shipment of tung oil from that port to Kunming from which place it will be shipped out over the Burma Road and the railway through French Indo-China. Part of the recently purchased 1,000 American trucks will be used for that purpose. China agreed to ship 220,000 tons of wood oil to the United States in the coming five years as payment for a credit of U.S.$25,000,000 advanced through the Import-Export Bank.

*

Major-General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Japan, who is an active Nazi and close associate of Hitler, held an extended conference with General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Korea on July 25. Gen. Ott was accompanied by Wilhelm Wagner, German Minister to Manchukuo and according to *Domei* the conversation with Gen. Minami was concerned with the opening of a German Consulate at Seoul, Korea. From other sources it was alleged that the conversation with the former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army was concerned with Japanese-Soviet politics in Manchukuo and Mongolia.

*

T'ang Leang-li, editor of *The People's Tribune*, organ of the Wang Ching-wei faction, arrived in Shanghai last week. Mr. T'ang has been a secretary and propagandist for Mr. Wang for many years. Shortly following the Japanese occupation of Shanghai he moved his magazine to Hongkong where it since has been printed and circulated. Recent issues of the paper, published before Wang Ching-wei's desertion of the Chinese cause, still contained violently anti-Japanese articles. Whether the paper is to be transferred back to Shanghai and its editorial policy now changed to pro-Japanese to accord with Mr. Wang's present views is not known.

*

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Higgins of St. Louis have announced the engagement of their daughter Miss Catherine Elizabeth Higgins, to E. Spencer Stocker of Boston, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stocker of Shanghai. The wedding is planned for early fall. The bride-elect is a graduate of St. Joseph's Academy and Fontbonne College, while Mr. Stocker is a graduate of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., studied at the University of Wisconsin and is a graduate of the Babson Institute, Boston. He attended the Shanghai American School prior to going to the United States. E. C. Stocker, who is now head of the engineering section of Texas Oil Company was formerly with the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

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Baron J. B. von Maltzan passed through Shanghai this week on his way home to Kassel, Germany.

*

Randall Gould, editor of *The Shanghai Evening Post*, and correspondent for *The Christian Science Monitor*, has returned from a trip to Tokyo.

*

The *Sin Wan Pao* reported on July 22 that the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company (British-American Tobacco Company) had been compelled to reduce its working hours in its plants in Pootung and Yangtszepoo because of the "growing anti-British movement in Japanese occupied zones in China." The report stated that 10,000 workers employed in these plants would only be employed three days a week, but would be paid on the basis of a five-day week.

*

According to a *United Press* dispatch from Panama City, July 22, the Japanese Legation there had made inquiry of the Canal Zone port authorities for information regarding twelve Soviet vessels which had passed through the Canal between July 12 and 16. The Soviet ships, according to the report, consisted of four mine-layers, four cargo ships, a dredge and three tugs. Canal officials "were not believed to have disclosed the information which the Japanese desired."

*

J. T. Ford, former treasurer of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement, who arrived in London on July 22, said that the Japanese were beginning to realize that they were "on a losing venture in China . . . which they would long regret." He said the Japanese were now trying to embroil Great Britain in the conflict in order "to give Japan an excuse to get out of the whole thing." He urged the British Government to assist China in her reconstruction work."

*

Senator Guy M. Gillette, Democrat of Iowa, introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate on July 21, which would permit Korean students to remain in the United States "until the Secretary of State determined conditions in Korea." The bill called upon the Secretary of State to determine whether conditions in Korea under Japanese rule "had changed to such an extent that Korean students returning from the United States might be subject to persecution because of their political, religious, economic or social views."

*

According to a brief note in the Tokyo *Hochi* on July 14, Major E. J. Nathan, managing director of the Kailan Mining Administration, has resigned and will be succeeded by W. Pryor, assistant general manager. Major Nathan was responsible for the action of the Kailan Mining Administration, chief British coal producing enterprise in China, in making a deal whereby the major output of the Kailan mines was transferred to Japan after the beginning of the Sino-Japanese conflict in 1937. Previously most of the Kailan coal was consumed by the industries of Shanghai. Through Major Nathan's efforts a Japanese subsidiary company was financed in London and given the right of supplying coal to the steel and munitions industries of Japan. The report in the *Hochi* stated that the Japanese were sending more technicians to join the company at Tientsin.

According to *United Press* message from New York on July 22, the Chase National Bank of New York has become the largest private bank in the world, according to recently published statistics of resources, showing the Chase Bank with resources of U.S.$2,888,271,376, while the British Midland Bank Ltd., London, previously the world's largest bank, now has resources equivalent to U.S.$2,750,077,000.

*

M. Darquire De Pellepoix, member of the Paris Municipal Council and director of the French weekly paper *La France Enchainee*, was arrested on July 22 and is now held for trial before the Correctional Court, under a recently promulgated regulation "forbidding the stirring up of racial animosities." The paper has recently been severely criticised for printing anti-semitic articles. The regulation making it a crime for French journalists to engage in espionage for foreign pay and forbidding the stirring up of racial animosities was promulgated by Premier Edouard Daladier. Another French journalist, M. Julien Peirier, former publicity chief of *Le Figaro*, died in a military hospital on July 24, two weeks following his arrest on charges of bribery and corruption. He became ill following his arrest and had to undergo an operation.

C. J. Spiker, American Consul-General at Hankow, has lodged a vigorous protest with the Japanese authorities over the occupation of property belonging to the Standard Oil Company, located at Chenglingki by the Japanese Army. The protest called attention to the lowering and destruction of an American flag which was flying over the property when the Japanese forces took it over. The Chinese staff, comprising several watchmen were evicted by Japanese troops who then proceeded to damage the property. The town of Chenglingki is 125 miles southwest of Hankow near Yochow.

*

Richard J. Reynolds of the New York Yacht Club won the 2,085-mile yacht race between San Francisco and Honolulu in his 55-ft. cutter Blitzen, on the basis of corrected time, according to report from Honolulu on July 20. The Blitzen won the race because of a handicap of 3-days, 8-hours and 25-minutes. The Contender, 106-ft yawl, owned by Dick Loynes of Long Beach, California, was the actual winner, coming in first with a time of 14-days, 7-hours and 50-minutes, slowest time in the history of the race. A total of 26 boats participated in the race which started at Treasure Island, San Francisco and ended at Pearl Harbor.

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Imperial Japan's mission of peace in Asia was echoed in the *Hochi* on July 13 when that paper declared, "Anti-British air fills every nock (nook?) and corner of Japan." To this the *Hochi* added, in another report, that the Cultural Enterprises Department of the Foreign Office were shortly to be expanded and that emphasis would be placed on foreign propaganda immediately.

*

The Waterfront Employers Association at San Francisco on July 21, announced that the Federal Arbitrator, Irving Stalmaster, had penalized the San Pedro Longshoremen who participated in the recent refusal to load scrap-iron aboard a Japanese freighter. Mr. Stalmaster ruled that such work stoppage was illegal under the labor union contract, hence ordered all men who had participated to be suspended for a period of one week.

*

Chinese mechanics numbering 1,035, all born overseas, form part of a force of 2,253 mechanics who have volunteered to assist China in the development of transportation over the Burma Road, according to *Reuter* report from Kunming. The mechanics are now receiving special training and shortly will enter various lines of service on the road. Fifty-six of the mechanics will serve as officers of the force.

*

Gerald L. Sampson, British writer, who spent two years in Japan and three in China, has returned to Great Britain following a visit of several months in the United States. Mr. Sampson was one of the first to make a trip over the new Burma Road and wrote an account of his experiences, with pictures, which was published in *The Review*. While in the United States Mr. Sampson made several speeches and wrote articles for various newspapers and magazines.

*

The Rev. Fr. P. Lejay, Doctor of Science and General Director of the Zicawei Observatory at Shanghai, arrived in Marseilles on July 20 and after a stay of a few weeks in France planned to accompany the French delegation to the Geophysics Congress scheduled to be held in Washington early in August. Father Lejay will read a paper dealing with his findings in the field of gravity in the Philippines. He will also explain his invention of a new instrument for measuring the levellings of axes of astronomical instruments and also his researches in the ionosphere, which are expected to lead to eradication of echo in radio. F. Lejay is regarded as one of the world's leading scientists.

*

The Japanese authorities refused to issue permits for the landing of the American Marcus Show Troupe which reached Yokohama on the Empress of Japan on July 13. The Metropolitan Police Bureau not only forbade the Marcus show from appearing in Japan but actually prevented the members from setting foot on Japanese soil, the allegation being that the American actors and actresses "would have a deplorable influence on the morals of imitative Japanese girlhood." Since the Troupe had anticipated a profitable stay in Japan, similar to a previous engagement several years ago, the members were seriously embarassed. They had only purchased one-way tickets to Japan, hence had no reservations for the return voyage and were compelled to sleep on the deck as the ship was crowded. The report of the afiair in the *Kokumin Shimbun* on July 14 stated that the party was compelled to "sail miserably from Japan."

The Steyl Missions in Shanghai received word on Saturday, July 22 of the death of His Excellency, Fr. Augustin Henninghaus, S. V. D., which occurred at Yenchowfu, Shantung, where he had resided in retirement since 1936. The funeral was scheduled to be held in Taikiachwang, near Tsining, on Wednesday, July 26. Bishop Henninghaus was born in Menden, Westphalia, Sept. 11, 1862 and in 1879 went to the Mission House of St. Michael at Steyl where he was ordained a priest on May 30, 1885. He then studied further at the Universities of Innsbruck and Bonn and a year later came to China in company with Bishop John von Anzer, landing at Shantung on July 31, 1886. He spent altogether 53 years in China, most of the time in Shantung. Following the death of Bishop von Anzer he was named by the Holy See as Bishop of the Vicariate of Southern Shantung and as titular Bishop of Hacpapa. In 1936 he handed over to Mgr. Theodor Schu, S. V. D., following which he retired to Yenchowfu.

Washington Publishes Arms Export Figures

According to the Munitions Control Board in Washington, U.S. exports of arms and munitions during the month of June this year amounted to $8,160,661.

The largest purchaser was Great Britain with $3,589,013 followed by France with 2,548,962. Rumania was third with $835,000 followed by Peru with $189,969, the Netherlands East Indies and Holland with $173,337, Siam with $144,871, Argentina with $118,825 Finland with $86,253 and Mexico with $65,655. Most of these sums were used in the purchase of planes and spare parts.

Export licences granted during June amounted to $17,301,620. France led with $15,246,310. Of this amount $12,954,000 was for planes and spare parts.

It was revealed that export licences to France during the first six months of 1939 amounted to $36,242,250. However, only $9,187,557 of material has been despatched so far to that country.

Thorez Proposed For French Propaganda Post

A proposal that M. Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Communist Party, be appointed Minister of Propaganda in the French Government, was put forward July 21 by the Paris newspaper *L'Homme Libre*, according to a *Transocean* report. The proposal was considered especially remarkable in view of the fact that its sponsor is a newspaper generally regarded as the personal organ of M. Georges Bonnet, the Foreign Minister. "Thorez must become Minister of Propaganda," said *L'Homme Libre*, justifying the demand on the fact that the Communist Party is the only French political party which thus far has shown any talent for conducting propaganda. For months past, the paper pointed out, the Communist Party has ceased advocating class warfare and has, moreover, "shown itself no less national than any other French party."

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Colonies and Hitlerism

EMPIRE OR DEMOCRACY? A STUDY OF THE COLONIAL QUESTION—By Leonard Barnes. London, Victor Gollancz, 1939. 303 pages, index.

This study of the colonial question starts from the German, Polish and Italian claims to colonies and the disposition of colonies at Versailles. If colonies are to be considered superfluous for Germany, the question arises whether they are not superfluous for everyone else. Part II carries forward this line of thought by discussing what kind of people—if indeed any people at all—are the real beneficiaries of imperial systems as carried on today. This section of the book is very discouraging reading. Neither the stories of the acquisition of tropical African colonies, nor the subsequent conditions of labor, society and politics give strong evidence in favor of imperialist views. Quite the contrary is the case.

Since this book was chosen as one of the volumes to be issued in a Left Book Club edition, the reader may expect to find a strong anti-imperialist point of view. This does not mean either a bigoted or a communistic bias. Rather the author sees in the whole colonial question the need to make a concerted stand against Hitlerism, which he describes as a heightened reactionary opposition to Christian civilization, liberal society and social progress. The only antidote and promise of victory is to develop the interest of the common people of every land. Upon this issue rests his question—Empire or Democracy?

F. M. R.

Politics and Personalities

EXPECT NO PEACE—By Upton Sinclair. Girard, Kansas, Haldeman-Julius Publications, 1939. 57 pages, paper covers.

What Upton Sinclair writes is socially important, because he stands for a way of thought and action which must more and more prevail if political democracy is to achieve its necessary next step and include economic democracy. This pamphlet contains essays and open letters dealing with international politics, education and personalities.

In his essay *Can We Change the World?* Sinclair makes his plea to the privileged classes to help work out a planned system of economy "whereby the giant machines which our labor and brains have created may be used to serve the welfare of all, to produce plenty and security for every man, woman and child born into this nation from this day forth." For thirty-five years this has been the plea of Upton Sinclair who has seen developing the forces which will compel the people of the world to form a new concept of democracy.

Among the people discussed in short articles are:

Walter Lippman, who in 1912 showed signs of becoming the leader of the left wing socialists, but has now become the "Conservatives' Delight."

Garet Garrett, writer for the *Saturday Evening Post* who professes to believe that there has been no hunger and deprivation in the United States.

Sinclair Lewis, once a radical novelist and a luminous star in the leftward movement, who now, says Sinclair, has turned to a defense of the American capitalist.

Agnes Smedley, a short history of her life.

Upton Sinclair's output is an integral part of America's literature of social protest. These few articles interpret not only the man but a political philosophy.

R.

An Eastern Travelogue

THE MENACING SUN—By Mona Gardner. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, 1939. 338 pages. Price U.S.$2.50.

An author's first book usually has freshness, and freshness of outlook and treatment is a quality of this book, which is Mona Gardner's first. Miss Gardner has the advantage of some years of newspaper experience. She lived in Tokyo for twelve years and more recently served as a war correspondent in Shanghai and Hankow. The present book grew out of her leisurely return to the United States (for though of British parentage she is American) by way of the lands and islands of Southern Asia—that is to say, French Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and India. Miss Gardner has written what her publishers call a new kind of travel book. "She tells of the things these people say and do, of the meanings seen in their eyes and written on their faces."

The title carries connotation with it. For though the menacing sun is the hot sun of the tropics, rendering life hard from the viewpoint of progress, it is also made to suggest—and of this the dust-cover leaves no doubt—the sun of Japanese imperialism which has risen above the horizon. Thus in Annam, a protectorate which has its own emperor, an official says of the Japanese: "They are different people from us, let them stay away." And going up the Mekong, where the river presents difficulties of navigation—sandbars, rapids and cascades—the author remarks: "Some experts on strategy say the Mekong will be the pathway Japan will use to put her army into the delta lands." Again she comments: "French colonization is poor, uneconomical, and inordinately selfish, but that very lax quality may, by slow degrees, resurrect self-confidence and racial dignity in these strangely mixed people;" but "if the Japanese should come here—or to any place in Indo-China—it would be a steam roller crushing out the remaining spark of life in these people. Japanese colonization now is a thing of intensive competition, a thing of quick necessity to produce quick returns for the home budget."

Truth to tell however, the author does not give or intend to give much evidence of Japanese "menace." The book is mainly about the people of the lands Miss Gardner visited. And of course there is a type of thought one meets here in China, or rather has met, that of the old Malaya hand who says: "You can't stay one hundred per cent English and like it out here . . . . . You've got to begin using some of the

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same thought-processes these people use, and when you do that you're washed up at home." Of Bali Miss Gardner says, "This is 'Paradise'—but it doesn't pay, they tell me." The modernizing influences are too insistent.

And so Miss Gardner passes on to India, has an interview with Gandhi. This section of her book is one of the most interesting. It is an attractive book, with many good photographic illustrations, very worthwhile for the tourist who visits the lands it tells about.

D. R.

On National Socialism

THE NAZI DISEASE—By Jay J. M. Scandrett. Boston, Christopher Publishing House, 1939. 140 pages. U.S.$1.50.

Dr. Scandrett's stimulating approach to an understanding of Nazism is suggested by his title. Carrying the figure of the title into the body of his little book, the author discusses remote and immediate factors under such headings as Symptoms, Diagnosis, the Patient's Infancy and Adolescence, the Patient's Mental Background, The Symptoms are Chronic, and The Disease is Contagious. But the theme is more than a clever figure. The physical and mental background of Hitler's movement is interpreted through Germany's history, philosophers, statesmen. Nazism, the author holds, is not new; it is a social disease which runs through all history.

Under the heading, The Patient's Mental Background, there is a review of the German philosophic thought which has permeated the nation and made possible the spread of Hitler's doctrines. The influences of Kant, Schopenhauer and Hegel, who defined the State as the "perfected rationality," "The absolute and fixed end in itself," lead directly to Hitler. Quotations from Nietzsche and Bernhardi might be parts of Hitler's speeches.

The danger of Nazism lies, believes Dr. Scandrett, in the susceptibility of all peoples to this "contagious disease." In the United States he sees instances of the majority acting en masse, exhibiting race prejudices and religious intolerance. The prescription for the treatment of these Nazi symptoms is "eternal vigilance."

A useful list of references is given from German, French, English and American writers on various developments relating to this topic.

F.M.R.

Entertaining Adventures

WHO CALLED THAT LADY A SKIPPER—The Strange Voyage of a Woman Navigator.—By. Marion Rice Hart, published by Vanguard Press, New York, 1938, 313 pp., U.S.$2.50.

The humorous letters of Marion Rice Hart to her brother, Tom, concerning her various but always entertaining adventures aboard the yacht *Vanora* makes one of the most amusing light novels this reviewer has encountered recently.

Never having travelled on anything but the largest ocean liners because of persistent sea sickness, Mrs. Hart determines on a leisurely world cruise aboard her own boat.

From the purchase of the 90-foot ketch, through lengthy repairs, final sailing from Cowes, England, in the summer of 1936 and innumerable subsequent difficulties—not the least of which is the dismissal of her fourth licensed navigator at Port Said and undertaking the navigation herself—to the *Vanora's* arrival in Banda, Dutch East Indies, on Christmas day, 1937, Mrs. Hart keeps the reader chuckling with her keen sense of humor and able pen.

M.B.

Fu Orders Detention of P.W.D. Men and Trucks

Two Britons and 125 Chinese overseers and coolies of the Shanghai Municipal Council's Public Works Department were detained 26 hours this week at the Kiangwan station of the Shanghai Special Municipality police under direct orders of Mayor Fu Siao-en. Thirty refuse trucks and one passenger car were also being held.

The trucks were seized, together with their occupants, by Mayor Fu's personal bodyguards as they were proceeding in Chapei near the Rokusan Gardens on their way to dump garbage from the International Settlement. The truck convoy was taken to the vicinity of Eight Character Bridge where the keys to the ignition were confiscated. The occupants were taken to the police station.

Mayor Fu, it was understood, contends that the International Settlement has no right to dump garbage in Chapei without his authorization. In February, he forbade the dumping of garbage near Siccawei by the International Settlement's Public Works Department. Before the hostilities, the S.M.C. paid $10,000 a month for the disposal of its garbage in areas controlled by the City Government of Greater Shanghai.

New Yunnan Railway to Aid Export of Tin Ore

With a view to facilitating the export of tin from Kuchiu, in Yunnan province, and to help the economic development of the region generally, the Yunnan Provincial Government has decided to extend the present railway connecting Kuchiu and Pishih to Shihmou via Yuankiang, Meikiang and Puerh, the *Shun Pao* reported last week. Adopted plans call for the formation of a company to build and operate the road, with a capital of $50,000,000.

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THE GREAT BETRAYAL

The story of the "Second Munich," perpetrated in Tokyo on July 22, 1939, by the British Conservative Government, will appear in THE CHINA PRESS' SUNDAY MAGAZINE on August 6.

Why Did Britain Betray China?

The article, written by ALFRED LUSK, will analyze the reasons which impelled the Tory Government to alter its Far Eastern policy in the face of Japanese military intimidation.

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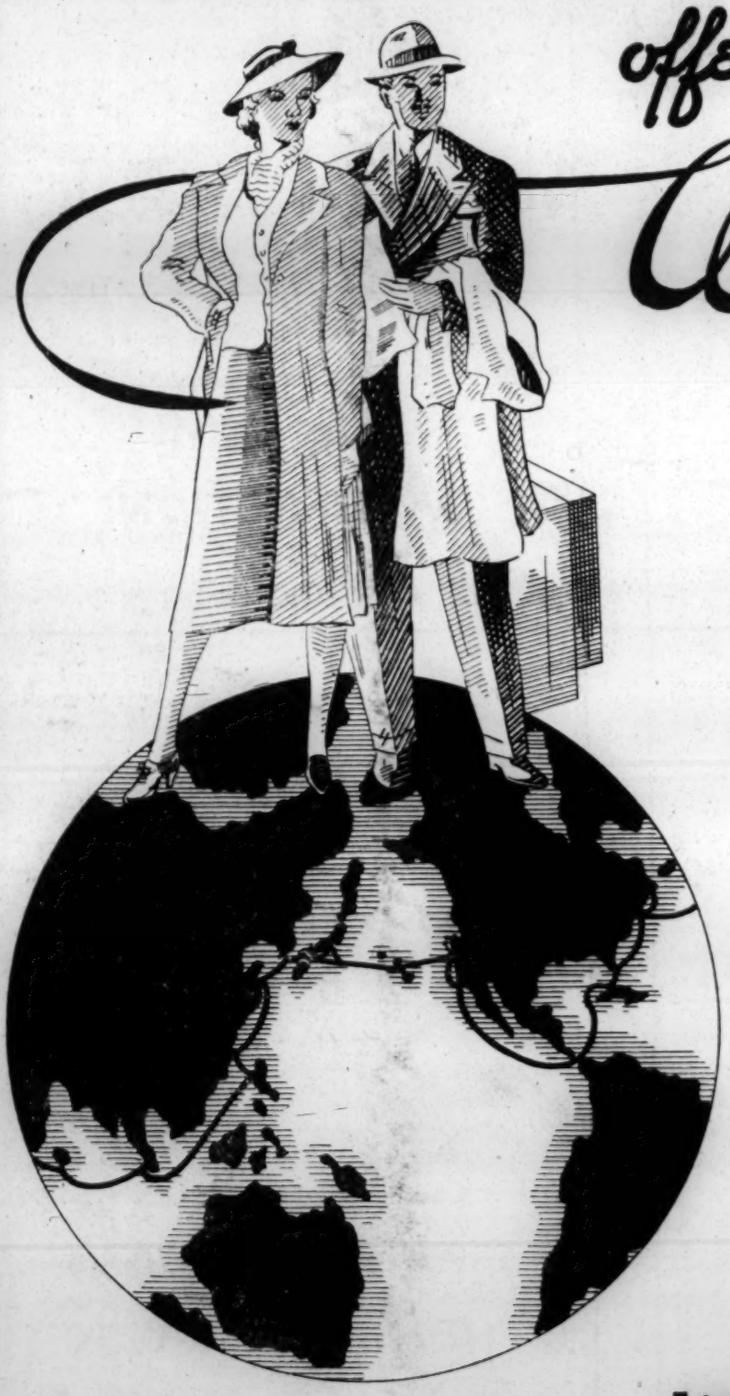

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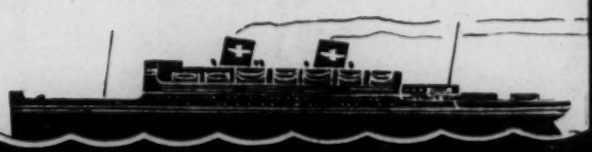

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